The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII.....NO. 5042. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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WASHINGTON.

Reassembling of the Fortieth Congress.

The Report on the Impeachment Question to be Submitted on Monday.

Lengthy Discussion on the Admission of Members from Tennessee.

Adjournment of Both Houses Until Monday Next.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Crowded galleries and unusual curiosity greeted the reassembling of Congress to-day. The greatest interest centered in the House, where the seats for spectators were filled almost an hour before the Speaker's gavel fell. Expectation of the impeachment report doubtless stimulated the early attendance of spectators; but they were doomed to disappointment, for instead they were regaled by a three hours' stupid and wearisome discussion on the right of the members from Tennessee to be sworn. Hon. JAMES BROOKS, who regularly occupies the greater part of the first day of each session, as well as a good many days afterward, opened the ball by objecting at first specifically to Mr. BUTLER, and then to the delegation *in toto*, on the ground that Tennessee did not possess a republican form of government, because rebels were disfranchised. But the latter objection did not stand. The House last July had decided in the Kentucky cases, that specific charges were necessary to make a case for reference to the Committee on Elections. Record evidence being produced that Mr. BUTLER was at one time a member of the Tennessee rebel Legislature, his credentials, on motion of Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, who cuttingly rebuked the inconsistency of BROOKS and his Democratic friends, were referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. ELDRIDGE then objected specifically to Mr. STOKES, and the basis of his charge was that famous Duncan letter, upon which the House passed judgment at its last session. The motion to refer Mr. STOKES' credentials was voted down. Mr. BROOKS then objected to Col. MULLINS, from the Fifth District, and sustained his charge by a letter from an officer of the Twelfth United States Infantry, charging him with disloyal sentiments in the early part of the war. But the House voted that down, too, and then the war of words on this subject ceased, and all the delegation were sworn but Mr. BUTLER. Of course this discussion could not be had without oratorical flights and vigorous denunciations of the odious tyranny of military reconstruction, and uncomfortable reminders of the *vox populi*, as the classical CHANLER put it at the late elections. The balance of the sitting up to 4:30 o'clock was occupied by an attempt at impeachment in a new quarter. The irrepressible Richelieu ROBINSON, "burning with a sense of the wrongs done" to the Fenians in England and Ireland by the British Government in ordering them to be hung, and Mr. ADAMS' lack of patriotism in not offering his own neck for the halter to save them, seriously proposed the impeachment of Mr. ADAMS in the requisite string of resolutions, and supported it with his usual redundancy of speech. This exhausted the patience of the House, and, after sundry bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, an adjournment until Monday next was carried.

In the Senate, Mr. SUMNER obtained the floor as usual on the first day's session, immediately after the roll call, and presented several of his chronic petitions from freedmen, and did not resume his seat until after he had revived the Equal Rights Bill, for the District, pocketed by the President last session. GARRET DAVIS objected to its consideration, however, and it went over under the rules. Senator EDMUNDS presented a joint resolution declaring that the Federal debt and interest should be paid in coin. Several petitions were presented from ex-rebels asking to be restored to citizenship, when the Senate adjourned until Monday.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

The announcement in the House to-day by Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that the Committee would not be ready to present the report on impeachment until Monday next, was anticipated in these dispatches last night. The Committee were unanimous in the request for the postponement, and the reconsideration of the resolution directing them to report immediately was also postponed until Monday. It has not yet transpired whether the majority will unite on Mr. WILSON's entire report, or only upon the general point of opposition to impeachment.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGES.

The Secretary of War will soon lay before Congress the report of Major WHITTLESSEY, who was detailed last Spring to visit West Point and the various leading colleges of the country, with a view to suggesting a plan for the introduction of military instruction. This officer spent several months in his tour of consultation and investigation, and then drew up a plan which was submitted to leading educational men throughout the Union. His conclusions, after reading their criticisms and suggestions, are put into the form of a bill, which will be embodied in the report. The plan contemplates a bureau of military education in the War Department, under the charge of a Director-General, with the rank and pay of Brigadier-General. State Legislatures are to designate colleges in which the plan may be carried out, and to each of these colleges the President is to appoint two Military Professors. Students who pursue military studies are to have books and camp equippage furnished free. A limited number of college graduates, showing greatest proficiency in military studies, are to have their names published in the *Army Register*, and one graduate per year from each college will be commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the army, on the same footing with West Point graduates. The bill is a long one, and these are only some of its leading features.

DETECTIVE BAKER IN ARREST.

The Judiciary Committee examined no witnesses to-day. The only person they had before them was Detective BAKER, under arrest for refusing to comply with the summons of the Committee in July last. It will be remembered that at the Summer session the Committee asked for a warrant for BAKER's arrest, as he had refused to appear. BAKER was accompanied by counsel to-day, and says in explanation that he supposed he was not wanted unless a certain woman could also be found; but that he searched for her for three weeks and failed to find her, and therefore concluded his presence was not required. Action in his case was not concluded. He will probably be glad to get off on payment of costs and expenses.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

Hon. THAD. STEVENS appeared in his seat in the House to-day, immediately after it had been called to order, and received the congratulations of members of both parties. Previous to the assembling of the House he had been quietly reposing on a so'a in his committee-room, and replied to offers to assist him to his seat by saying, "I can go alone; I am not as dead as some of my newspaper friends have reported me." He remained in his seat until the important business of the day had been disposed of, when he left the Capitol and returned to his rooms in a close carriage.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Financial affairs received prompt attention in both Houses to-day. Four or five bills and resolutions were introduced, the most prominent of which were those of Senator EDMUNDS, declaratory of the Five-Twenty Acts, the proposed repeal of the cotton tax by Mr. BLAINE, and the bill to stop contraction by Mr. CAREY. In this connection the public may look to see the Ways and Means Committee so composed as to fully represent the strong sentiment against further contraction of the greenbacks which now prevails so strongly at the West.

THE MAINE DELEGATION.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, of Maine, arrived in the city this morning, on public business. To-night he attended a conference of the Maine Delegation, at which Senators FESSENDEN and MORRILL, and Representatives PERHAM, LYNCH, BLAINE and PETERS were present. The business related to local State affairs.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Pay Department Investigating Committee will not be ready to report, as was expected, during the early part of the session, but will be obliged to wait some time for the purpose of examining certain documents, and will, consequently, be unable to arrive at any conclusion regarding the matter under their charge until a period later than they at first anticipated.

PERSONAL.

Hon. DAVID A. WELLS arrived in the city to-day, and will occupy his former office at the Treasury Department.

Gen. SCHOFIELD and Gen. WHERRY are here, the former on his return from New-York to Richmond.

Gen. McCOOK, Consul-General to the Sandwich Islands; Gen. O. BROWN, of Richmond; and Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, are also here.

The appearance of Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE in the House was the occasion of many sincere congratulations for his return to health.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Nov. 21.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW.

Secretary McCULLOCH having called on Solicitor JORDON for his opinion on the Tenure of Office Bill, as it relates to the Treasury Department, the Solicitor states that he is of the opinion that the law applicable to that Department commences to-day, and not at the next session of Congress, and the names of the parties designated, together with the evidence and reasons of suspension, must be sent in within the next twenty days. Temporary commissions given during the recess of Congress will, by limitation, expire at the end of the present session, namely, on the 30th inst.

DISBURSING OFFICE DISCONTINUED.

Special Orders No. 499, just issued by Gen. GRANT, directs that the office of the Chief Mustering and Disbursing Office for the State of New-York be discontinued on or before the 15th proximo, and all records forwarded to the Adjutant-General. Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. R. PEASE, U. S. A., retired, is charged with the execution of the order, and will report to the Adjutant-General.

REPORT ON FINANCE.

Secretary McCULLOCH stated to-day that his report on the finances will not be sent to Congress until the day after the President's message is transmitted, in December.

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

It is ascertained from an official source that the list of claims pending before the Court of Claims up to July 17 last, was about 1,500. The number of judgments rendered since March, 1863, is 300, of which 190 were dismissed. The claims allowed amount to over $1,500,000.

PORTS OF ENTRY IN TEXAS.

A. F. RANDALL, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, will leave here in a few days under instructions to make an inspection tour among the various ports of entry in Texas along the coast. The recent disorganization of many of the officers in that section by the yellow fever epidemic, renders an inspection of their condition more than usually necessary to the department.

PERSONAL.

Baron HENRI VON HAVRE, Second Secretary of the Belgian Legation, was married to-day to a Washington lady, Miss CAMILLA WEBB. The Belgian Minister and Mr. CANTAGALLI, Secretary of the Italian Legation, acted as groomsmen.

RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS.

The following is the receipt of customs, in gold, from Nov. 11 to the 16th, inclusive:

Boston	$264,965 73
New-York	1,732,366 15
Philadelphia	127,773 44
Baltimore	99,428 92
San Francisco, from Oct. 14 to 19, inclusive	145,844 66
Total	$2,370,378 90

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The Senate met at noon to-day.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The following Senators were present: The President, Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cole, Corbett, Conklin, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Johnson, Jordan, Morrill, Vermont; Morrill, Maine; Morton, Norton, Nye, Patterson, New-Hampshire; Patterson, Tennessee; Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wiley, Williams, Wilson and Yates.

COLORED LABORERS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition, signed by twenty-six white citizens, as follows:

The undersigned respectfully represent, that immediately after the last municipal election in the City of Washington, D. C., many employers discharged their colored employes, to the number of about 150, for the alleged reason of exercising the right of elective franchise, conferred upon them by the late act of Congress, thereby causing much inconvenience and suffering to the families of such discharged electors. We therefore earnestly pray that Congress will cause such action to be taken as may be deemed proper to give an equitable proportion of the employment upon the Government works in the District of Columbia to the colored laborer.

The petition was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA NEGRO SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. SUMNER asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia. He stated that it was an exact copy of a bill passed at the last session, but not returned by the President. It therefore became necessary again to pass it. The bill was read as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the word "white" wherever it occurs in the laws relating to the District of Columbia, or in the charter or ordinances of the City of Washington or Georgetown, and operates as a limitation on the right of any elector of said District, or of either of said cities, to hold any office or to be selected and to serve as a juror, be and the same is hereby repealed; and it shall be unlawful for any person or officer to enforce, or attempt to enforce said limitation after the passage of this act.

Mr. DAVIS objecting the bill was laid over.

A PRIVATE CLAIM.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a joint resolution amendatory of the joint resolution approved July 25, 1866, authorizing the Court of Claims to rehear and examine for adjudication the claims of RICHARD MEADE, deceased. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PAYMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT IN COIN.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following joint resolution, which was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed. He said he would call it up at an early day, and hoped it would be passed with entire unanimity:

Whereas, The public debt of the United States was (except where specially otherwise provided) contracted and incurred upon the faith and credit of the United States, that the same would be paid or redeemed in coin or its equivalent: therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the public debt of the United States, except in the cases wherein in the law authorizing the same other provision was expressly made, is owing in coin or its equivalent, and the faith of the United States is hereby pledged in payment accordingly.

THE COTTON TAX.

Mr. WILSON offered the following, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate for the information of the Senate any facts or reports in possession of the Department relating to the repeal of the tax on cotton.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. GRIMES moved that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to Monday next. Carried.

NOON SESSIONS.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN it was ordered that the Senate meet at 12 M., daily.

BILLS POSTPONED

On motion of Mr. WILSON the bill for the calling out of volunteers to suppress hostilities, and the bill vacating certain municipal offices in Alexandria, were indefinitely postponed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled at noon in continuation of the first regular session of the Fortieth Congress. The attendance of members was unusually large, and the galleries were crowded before 11 o'clock. Many ladies who could not obtain seats in the ladies' gallery were accommodated in the gentlemen's gallery. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, was in his seat, apparently in as good physical condition as he was last session.

OPENING PRAYER.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Chaplin BOYNTON. The only political allusion in it was an expression of thanks for carrying out the great measure which was to give to every class the equal rights of citizenship, and because ere long the right of every true-hearted loyal man would be secured, and that every such man would be restored to his proper relations to the Government.

BUSINESS RESUMED.

The Speaker then announced that the recess had expired.

The House then resumed its session, and the first business was the reading of the journal of the 20th of July last. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

MEMBERS SWORN IN.

Messrs. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, and CARY, of Ohio, members elect, came to the Speaker's desk and took the oath prescribed by law.

The eight members elect from Tennessee having been called by the Speaker to take the oath, and having approached the Speaker's chair for that purpose, Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, objected to the administration of the oath to Mr. STOKES, and moved that his credentials be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York, objected to the administering of the oath to any one of the Tennessee delegation on the ground—*first*, that two if not more of them had been guilty of treason to the Government, and had taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government and to JEFFERSON DAVIS; and, *second*, that there does not now exist in the State of Tennessee a republican form of government. [Loud laughter on the Republican side.] He (Mr. BROOKS) argued that the electoral law of Tennessee disfranchises a large proportion, a majority of its white citizens. The whole vote of the State was 140,000 and yet 100,000 voters had controlled the election, 55,000 of whom were negroes, controling the 45,000 white voters who were not disfranchised. An oligarchy now existed and reigned in Tennessee, and the franchise law there was a disgrace to any free form of Government, a dishonor to civilization, and a reprobation to all forms of republican self-government. Having disposed of this general objection, he proceeded to state his special objection to the swearing-in of Mr. BUTLER, a member elect from Tennessee, because as a member of the Tennessee Legislature, before and during the rebellion, he had introduced, supported and voted for resolutions and measures proving his disloyalty to the United States Government. Among these were resolutions to reject the confirmation of any man to office who indorsed the "Helper Book;" condemning the appointment of Mr. SEWARD in Mr. LINCOLN's Cabinet as an act of hostility to the South, and for the calling of a Convention to take the State of Tennessee out of the Union. Mr. BROOKS quoted the precedent established by the Republican side of the House last July in regard to the Kentucky members, and argued that they were now irrevocably bound by it. Mr. BROOKS then objected to the swearing in of Mr. MULLINS as a member from Tennessee, on the ground that he had given aid and comfort to the rebellion; had made speeches in behalf of it; had lent his aid and support to it; had attempted to raise troops for it, and that he made a speech in Bedford County, in 1861, in which he urged the young men to enlist in a rebel company, and to defend their homes and firesides. Mr. BROOKS also objected to the swearing in of Mr. ARNELL on the ground that he had established in Lawrence County, Tenn., a tannery which was devoted to supplying shoes to the rebel soldiers. Mr. BROOKS also objected to the swearing in of Mr. TRIMBLE, saying that his information was that he (TRIMBLE) if he voted at all on the question of secession, he had voted for taking Tennessee out of the Union.

Mr. TRIMBLE (in his seat) assured Mr. BROOKS that he had not done so.

Mr. BROOKS accepted the denial, and therefore withdrew all special objection to the swearing of Mr. TRIMBLE.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then stated to the House the ground on which he objected to the swearing in of Mr. STOKES. It was that Mr. STOKES had admitted, in the House, on the 27th of July, 1866, his having written a letter to JOHN DUNCAN on the 10th of May, 1861, stating that he understood some gross misrepresentations were going the rounds of his section in reference to his position, which he (STOKES) wished to correct—that he had been a zealous advocate of the Union up to the time LINCOLN had called for 75,000 troops, in violation of law, for the subjugation of the South—that he commended Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, for his course, and for arming the State and resisting LINCOLN at the point of the bayonet—and that he had enrolled his name as a volunteer to resist LINCOLN's usurpation.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, expressed his gratification at seeing members on the Democratic side coming up to the mark. He was willing to have the matter of Mr. BUTLER referred, but as to Mr. STOKES, he thougn that if any man could wipe out a wrong, that noble man (STOKES) had wiped out the wrong of that letter in fighting for the Union, while some gentle men were publishing treasonable articles.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, moved as a substitute for the pending motion, that the credentials of Mr. BUTLER be referred to the Committee on Elections, and that pending the decision of the question that he be not sworn in.

He (Mr. DAWES) understood the gentleman from New-York (BROOKS,) to make his motion in good faith, and he assumed that that gentleman had made wonderful progress since last session, when he put himself on the ground that no charge of disloyalty, however flagrant and palpable, was sufficient ground for the exclusion of a member who held a certificate of his election. He congratulated the country on this wonderful conversion, for which there was no parallel since the celebrated journey to Damascus. He trusted that Mr. BROOKS would continue the journey until he saw more clearly even than the members on the Republican side what did constitute loyalty and disloyalty. The gentleman had also taken the ground to-day that it was proper for the House to look into the Constitution of a State and decide whether it is republican or not. He was happy for once to be able to stand with the gentleman from New-York and vote with him. He welcomed him as a new convert, and expected him, like all converts, to take the lead and do works meet for repentance.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, opposed all motions looking to the exclusion of any of the Tennessee members, and eulogized the character and services of Mr. STOKES. He wished the members of the South to know that it was the party on the floor which did not acknowledge any place or time for repentance which could not relieve them of disfranchisement, not for rebellion, but for the holding of opinions in 1861, which they held to-day, on the subject of State rights and the degradation of the colored people.

Mr. DAWES declared that he was not willing to let it be said of him that he had one set of opinions and votes for one side of the House, and a different set for the other side, and he would leave it for the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS) to divide his vote and duty and consistency.

Mr. CHANLER, of New-York, commented on the fact that Mr. DAWES was willing in order to save Mr. STOKES to throw Mr. BUTLER into the arena to let him fight the wild beasts—an incident which reminded him of the Apostle at Ephesus. That gentleman (DAWES) should not read to the House any lessons from Scripture, as he and his party had defied the principles of truth, got the ministers of the Gospel to join in carrying out fanatical views, and trodden on every right, human and divine. The House should establish the principle either that the people can elect their own representatives, or that no member shall be admitted to a seat here who does not belong to the political faith of the majority.

Mr. DAWES remarked that he would not waste any lessons of Scripture upon the gentleman, (CHANLER,) as he did not desire to hurt his feelings.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, expressed his conviction that the qualifications presented in the Constitution were the only test that could rightfully be applied to members elect. But since the House has established a different law for its own act, it should be governed by it. He described the state of government of Tennessee as a disgrace to the country and to civilization, and said it was a notorious fact that Union soldiers in Tennessee had been disfranchised under the Brownlow Government, simply because they would not put their hands on their mouths and their mouths in the dust, and kneel suppliant to the negro government which was lording it there over white American freemen.

The motions of Mr. BROOKS were rejected without division.

The amendment of Mr. DAWES to refer the credentials of Mr. BUTLER to the Committee of Elections was agreed to.

This was a substitute for the original motion of Mr. ELDRIDGE, the effect of it being to refer Mr. BUTLER's case, not that of Mr. STOKES.

The Democrats generally voted "No" on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The negative vote of Mr. BROOKS was received with laughter and remarks that he would have to be converted again.

Messrs. HIGBIE, AXTELL and JOHNSON, of California, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, who has been absent in Europe on account of illness since this Congress, appeared and were sworn in.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then renewed his motion that the credentials of Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, be referred to the Committee on Elections, together with the Duncan letter.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, said he wanted no more of this sort of thing. The member from New York, (Mr. BROOKS) had just shown by his vote that he had been trifling with the House, proving that his object was rather to set some little party trap, which had, however, sprung and caught himself, than for the purpose of a grave inquiry into the right of a member to take his seat. He was glad that the House, in the case of Mr. MULLINS, carried out the precedent established in the Kentucky case. Giving credit to the statement of a member (BROOKS) to which his own conduct showed him not entitled, as he had voted against his own proposition, he was opposed to the reference of Mr. STOKES' credentials, as that gentleman had shown his loyalty by fighting bravely under the flag.

Mr. MORGAN inquired whether the fact that Mr. STOKES had fought valiantly under the Federal flag entitled him to take the test oath.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he was not the conscience keeper of Mr. STOKES; that was a matter entirely for himself.

Mr. RANDALL contrasted the action of the Republican members in the Kentucky case with their present action, and asked how they could reconcile their practical inconsistencies.

Mr. DAWES closed the debate by moving the previous question, remarking that the House could pass on the question of Mr. STOKES as well to-day as at any other time, the only thing in it being the Duncan letter.

The previous question was seconded, and the resolution of Mr. ELDRIDGE was rejected. So Mr. STOKES' credentials were not referred.

Mr. BROOKS then submitted a resolution to refer the credentials of Mr. MULLINS to the Committee on Elections, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from a Lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry, supporting the statement made in respect to that case. Referring to a remark of Mr. LOGAN, he said that the only difference between Mr. LOGAN and himself was, that in the beginning of the war Mr. LOGAN was a terrible Copperhead and himself a Union man, while now Mr. LOGAN was a terrible disunion man and Jacobite, and himself still a Union man. As to the remarks of Mr. SCHENCK, that gentleman was not a very amiable person; he had not that suavity of manner which as a student of CHESTERFIELD he ought to have; he was the regular scold of the House. Mr. BROOKS then defended his own course and consistency in regard to the subject before the House.

Mr. SHELLABARGER said he would not discuss the proposition whether the House might disregard the requirements of the test oath law. The House would be doing a most dangerous thing if it let down the high and important requirements of the test oath for members on either side. It should hold up in the utmost good faith the standard to where the law had fixed it, and require that vigilance shall be brought to bear to see that no one shall be sworn in who could not properly take it. He would not consent to his colleague's (Mr. SCHENCK's) proposition, that Mr. STOKES should judge for himself whether he could take the test oath.

Mr. SCHENCK explained and justified his remarks, and having referred to the case of Senator PATTERSON, he said that he would have permitted him to take the oath but would have the next moment moved to expel him for manifest perjury.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, resuming, argued that the resolution to refer Mr. MULLINS' credentials, should be adopted.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, opposed the resolution on the ground principally that the charge against Mr. MULLINS was made simply on an unsworn statement contained in the letter of a person unvouched for. Referring to Mr. BROOKS, he remarked that it would hardly be believed that a leader of the Know-Nothing Party should be found now boasting by how many votes he could be returned to Congress if he were expelled for misconduct. He believed in repentence, and was very glad that a gentleman heretofore the leader of the "Dark-Lantern, Anti-Catholic, Church-burning, Orphan Asylum Party," should change and become the leader of cohorts of Irishmen, if Irishmen could be found deluded as to follow him.

Mr. DAWES, in behalf of Mr. MULLINS, entered the full and complete denial by that gentleman, of all the matters alleged in the letter submitted to the House.

The House voted on the resolution and it was rejected unanimously.

The Tennessee members then, except Mr. BUTLER, were called in front of the Speaker's chair and had the test oath solemnly administered to them.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico, stating that he was forced to sign the certificate of the election of CLEAVER as delegate, but that his apparent majority was made up by frauds. CHAVEZ was fairly elected by a majority of 1,103 votes.

The papers were referred to the Committee on Elections, and neither claimant was sworn in as delegate.

The delegates from Montana and Washington Territories were then sworn in.

THE QUESTION OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Speaker announced the next business in order to be the execution of the order made on the 20th of July last, that the Judiciary Committee report forthwith on the question of impeachment.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee stated, by direction of the Committee, that its report in reference to the proposed impeachment of the President was not yet complete, but would be complete by Monday next, at which time the Committee designed to submit to the House a report, together with the evidence and views of the minority. In making this statement he represented the views of every member of the Committee.

The House, in consideration of that statement, postponed till Monday next the execution of the order.

FENIANS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New-York, submitted, as a question of privilege, a resolution reciting that CHARLES F. ADAMS, United States Minister to Great Britain, has been charged with neglect of duty toward American citizens in England and Ireland, in failing to secure their rights as such citizens, and instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into such charges, and to report thereon forthwith, to the end that, if such charges be true, articles of impeachment may be presented against him by the House to the Senate. Also requesting the President to telegraph to Mr. ADAMS to demand his passport and to return home. Also instructing the Secretary of State to communicate all correspondence of and with the State Department on the subject of the arrest, imprisonment, trial or conviction of persons being or claiming to be American citizens in Great Britain or Ireland, to be considered, if necessary, in secret session of the House.

The Speaker held that as the resolution proposed the impeachment of an officer, it was a privileged question.

Mr. ROBINSON proceeded to debate the cases of Cols. WARREN and NAGLE under arrest in Ireland. After proceeding for some time he yielded for a motion to adjourn.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it was ordered that when the House adjourn to-day, it ajourn till Monday next.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker stated that he would on Monday next, unless otherwise directed by the House, announce the Standing Committees for the present Congress.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. SCHOFIELD, on account of illness in his family.

EFFECT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. KELSEY asked leave to introduce a bill declaring the effect of an impeachment by the House of Representatives, of the President, Vice-President or any civil officer, but Mr. ELDRIDGE objected.

SPECIAL TREASURY AGENTS.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report the number of employes employed as special agents or detectives, their compensation, locality, where employed, &c.

THE TAX ON COTTON.

On motion of Mr. BLAINE, the Committee on Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tax on cotton.

NEW-YORK WHISKY FRAUDS.

Mr. COBB asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Joint Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the New-York whisky frauds, &c.

Mr. SPAULDING objected, saying that the resolution was too long.

TAKING THE CENSUS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked leave to offer resolutions for the taking of a census in the rebellious States, but Mr. CHANLER objected.

MR. LOGAN EXCUSED.

Mr. LOGAN asked to be, and was excused from further service on the Committee on Retrenchment.

MR. MULLINS, OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. MULLINS, of Tennessee, made some remarks in denial of the letter which had been read against him.

The House, at 4 o'clock P. M., adjourned till Monday next.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen's Views Considered Favorable to the Hopes of Italy.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Semi-official journals in Paris express the opinion that the paragraph on Italian affairs in the Queen's speech encourages the hopes of Italy.

SPAIN.

Receipt of the News of the Disasters in the West Indies.

MADRID, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The accounts of the terrible calamity which has visited the Island of Porto Rico cause a profound sensation here. The Government is fitting out an expedition at Cadiz for the immediate relief of the inhabitants.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Financial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21—2 P. M.

Consols are a shade firmer, being quoted at 94⅛ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—No advices have yet been received by Cable from America.

United States Five-Twenties	70 13-16
Illinois Central shares	84 15-16
Erie Railway shares	46⅞

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 21—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet and quotations are unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is steady at the noon quotations.

PROVISIONS—Beef is 2s. 6d. higher; Extra Prime Mess is selling at 112s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Winter cured. Cheese has advanced to 53s. ₱ cwt. for American. Pork is 1s. lower; sales of Eastern Prime Mess at 71s. ₱ bbl.

PRODUCE—Spirits Turpentine firmer; sales at 27s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Other quotations unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 21—2 P. M.

Sperm Oil is £2 lower, and is now quoted at £112 ₱ ton.

NEW-YORK.

Murder Trial at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 21.

A singular murder trial was concluded here this evening. JUDSON N. PALMER was indicted for murder in the second degree in killing ARCHIBALD STEVENS in the town of Coeymans in October last year. PALMER sought the hand of STEVENS' daughter, a girl aged 15; STEVENS opposed the match, and threatened to chastise PALMER if he did not abandon the suit. An elopement and hasty marriage followed, and an hour after STEVENS, who was in pursuit, came up with them near the house of a mutual friend. The young couple ran into this house, and, hurrying into an upper room, fastened the door. STEVENS soon burst open the door, (both men were armed,) and a struggle ensued, in which PALMER was considerably injured, and STEVENS was shot dead. The trial was before Judge PECKHAM. After the examination of several witnesses, neither counsel proposing to sum up, the counsel for the defence moved for the discharge of the prisoner without allowing the case to go to the jury. The District-Attorney objecting, the Judge charged the jury, virtually directing them to find a verdict of acquittal. After being out all this afternoon they returned unable to agree. The Court inquired of the District-Attorney what he desired. That officer replied that he expected a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in some of the lighter degrees. The Court declined to send the jury back, but discharged them and the prisoner, and a verdict of "not guilty" was entered by order of the Court.

VIRGINIA.

State Conservative Convention—Meeting of Conservative Colored Men.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Nov. 21.

The Conservative Convention, which meets here on the 11th of December, promises to be a large body.

A Convention of farmers and one of Conservative Editors meets here on the same day.

A meeting of Conservative colored men, to-night, adopted resolutions deprecating the efforts of the white and colored politicians to alienate the two races; and resolving to form a club, the object of which will be to promote harmony in the community. The speakers took the occasion to deny that they were Copperheads.

The Chesapeake Bay Submarine Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Col. HENRY W. JAMES, Department Quartermaster at this post, is making arrangements to take up the Submarine Telegraph Cable now lying across the Chesapeake Bay, between Back River Light and Cherrystone, Va., preparatory to its being sold by the Government, as they have no longer any use for it here. The cable is a large substantial one about 23 miles long; has seven copper conducting wires, and and an outside armor of heavy galvanised wire, the whole weighing about ten tons to the mile. It is admirably adapted for river crossings, where a smaller cable would be liable to injury from anchorage. It was manufactured in Europe for the Government at a heavy cost, and was laid at the time our army was operating in front of Richmond. The line on the Eastern shore has been abandoned; hence the proposed sale of the cable.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Nov. 21.

The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting last evening at Phenix Hotel. It was the largest committee meeting held here for many years, and the greatest good feeling and unanimity characterized the speeches. A determination to go to work early and in earnest was expressed. The State Convention was fixed for Dec. 18, to meet at Phenix Hall. The date of the Councilor and County Conventions was also fixed on at a date prior to the Democratic Convention. A large number of distinguished men of the party were present, and were invited to take part in the meeting.

FRANK M. MORRELL, of Hookset, was arrested this morning for getting his house insured at a high rate and then hiring a man named YOUNG to burn it in July last. Both are in custody.

OHIO.

Terrible Railroad Accident—Four Ladies and a Gentleman Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 21.

A terrible accident occurred on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Broad Gauge Railroad this morning. The Express train, due here at 6 o'clock, was detained at Lockland by a freight train coming from the South, and while the express was waiting for the freight train to take a side track another freight train came dashing along and ran into the rear of the express train before the man on the lookout could get out his flag to stop it. The collision upset the stoves in the express train and set it on fire, and four ladies and one gentleman were burned to death, and a number of other persons were seriously injured. The train itself was burned to ashes. The names or residences of the killed have not yet been ascertained.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Three of the ladies killed by the collision at Lockland this morning were sisters, and named MORGAN. They had tickets to Detroit and Louisville. The other woman lived at Detroit. The man JACKSON was from Boston. Others were badly injured by the shock of the collision.

Weston, the Pedestrian.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 21.

WESTON expects to reach Toledo to-night, after thirty miles travel from 4½ o'clock P. M. He is in fine spirits and condition. The roughs tried to jump upon him at Fremont, but were prevented by the police. The enthusiasm is increasing.

LOUISIANA.

Removals and Appointments by Gen. Mower—Circulation of New-Orleans City Notes.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Thursday, Nov. 21.

The following orders were issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, Nov. 21, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 29, EXTRACT 3.—The present incumbents being impediments to reconstruction under the laws of Congress, the following removals and appointments of civil officers in Louisiana, are hereby ordered:

Albert Voorhies, Lieut.-Governor, is removed and Jacob Hawkins appointed in his place.

H. H. Hardy, Secretary of State, is removed and J. R. G. Pitkin appointed in his place.

Adam Giffon, State Treasurer, is removed and E. J. Jenkins appointed in his place.

Hypolite Peralti, Auditor of Public Accounts, is removed and J. H. Sypher appointed in his place.

R. M. Lasper, Superintendent of Public Education, is removed and John McNair is appointed in his place.

Henry Bensel, State Tax Collector, Fourth District, is removed and George W. Kendall is appointed in his place.

By command of

Brevet Major-Gen. JOS. A. MOWER.

NATHANIEL BURBANK, Second Lieutenant Thirty-seventh Infantry, Brevet First Lieutenant U. S. A., A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 192.—For being an impediment to reconstruction under the laws of Congress, CHARLES DELERY, Coroner of the Parish of Orleans, La., is hereby removed, and WM. HIER is appointed in his place.

The office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans being vacant by virtue of Special Orders No. 188, paragraph 4, current series, from these headquarters, the Coroner of the Parish of Orleans will act as Sheriff in accordance with the laws of Louisiana, until the officer newly appointed is properly qualified.

By command of

Brevet Major-Gen. JOSEPH A. MOUER.

NATHANIEL BURBANK, Second Lieutenant, Thirty-Second Infantry, Brevet First Lieutenant United States Army, A. A. A. G.

The order making the office of Sheriff of the Parish of New-Orleans vacant was issued in consequence of the failure of Dr. AVERY, appointed by Order 192, to give the bond required by law, and the refusal of the present incumbent to surrender his office unless the bond executed by his successor is accepted.

At an extra session of the City Council held to-night the Mayor submitted a report from the City Treasurer, showing that there are still in circulation four and a half millions of dollars of city notes.

MISSOURI.

Affairs in St. Louis—The Murder at the Galt House—Important Law-Suit.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The Grand Jury to-day found two indictments against JOSEPH MEYERS, who is implicated in the robbery of TAUSSIG, GEMPP & Co.; one for receiving stolen goods and the other for grand larceny. L. R. STRAUSS, who is implicated in the same robbery, surrendered himself to-day, and was released in $5,000 bonds.

After several days effort a jury has been empaneled in the case of Dr. W. P. HEADINGTON, who is charged with killing a barkeeper at the Galt House, named WALLENSPIEL, last December. HEADINGTON is a Kentuckian and was a surgeon in the rebel army, and has rich friends.

In 1864 the steamers *Des Moines* and *Katie* collided near Nashville, and the latter was sunk. HIRAM K. HAGLET and ADAM WEAVER, owners of the *Katie*, now sue PETER CONRAD, owner of the *Des Moines*, for $40,000, and the case was taken up in the United States Court to-day.

TENNESSEE.

Convention of the Presbyterian Church.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met in Convention in this city to-day. Rev. Dr. MOORE, of Virginia, was chosen Moderator. The opening sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. KERR, of Shelby. The Baltimore Presbytery was admitted, and accepted as part of that body. There was a full attendance.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Election Returns.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Nov. 21.

The election returns show 619 majority for the Radicals in this city, and from meagre returns from the county it is certain that majority will be swelled to 800. The Convention is carried in the county by over 1,500 votes. JAMES H. HARRIS, colored, leads on the Radical ticket. Returns from other parts of the State are coming in slowly; but all indicate that the East has gone Radical by a large vote, and the West also. It is thought that Orange County elects the Conservative ticket by a considerable majority. Prof. HEDRICK, one of the Radical candidates for that county, is beaten.

The Elections—Large Majority for the Convention.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Nov. 21.

The election returns are very meagre, but enough have been received to establish the fact that a Convention has been called for by a large majority, and that the Radicals have elected a majority of the delegates. Very few negroes have been elected, but a number of extreme white Radicals have been. The Conservatives have lost many of the counties under their control by their indifference.

TENNESSEE.

Fire on the Mountains—The Preston Jewelry Surrendered to the Owner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Nov. 21.

A fire is raging in the mountain forests in this vicinity, filling the country with smoke and doing immense damage to property.

The "Preston" jewelry, valued at $10,000, which was recently taken from an ex-rebel soldier who had exhumed it from the place where it had been buried, was to-day surrendered by the city authorities to Major JOHN PRESTON.

Dr. SEARS, the agent of the Peabody Fund, is in this city seeking information regarding Southern schools.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Election—The Convention Carried.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 21.

Returns received from eight Court-houses show 3,745 black votes and 11 whites. This will be about the proportion throughout the State. Not one vote is known to have been cast against the Convention.

INDIANA.

Council of the Lutheran Church.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Thursday, Nov. 21.

The General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America, which assembled in the city yesterday is still engaged in considering the Constitution prepared by the Committee appointed by the Convention in Reading, Pennsylvania, last year. The debates are being carried on in a kind and Christian spirit. Mr. KRAUTH, of Philadelphia, delivered an able discourse last evening on the great work of the Church and the Convention.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Fenian Trials—Popular Sentiment in Regard Thereto—The War in Italy—The Abyssinian Expedition—An American Songstress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 9, 1867.

I made an effort to see two of the condemned Fenians at Manchester, who claimed, after the verdict had been given, to be Americans, and who are said to have been officers in the Federal Army—O'BRIEN and CONDON. The latter name sounded to me Conner, but I find that most of the reports have given it as above. I applied to Mr. ERNEST JONES for information, and he referred me to Mr. ROBERTS, the prisoners' attorney, who referred me to Capt. MITCHELL, Governor of the New Bailey, the prison where they are confined. His reply, written at his desk in the prisoner's dock, in the centre of the Court-room, was as follows: "The act of Parliament is most strict on the point. It runs thus—'after a criminal has been sentenced to death, he shall be put in a cell apart from other prisoners, &c., and shall not be visited by any person whatever, (his minister or clergyman and jail officers excepted,) unless by the written order of a visiting Justice.'" Having strong doubts whether, under the circumstances, with the state of feeling existing, any visiting Justice would give me the necessary order, and seeing little probability that I could render the poor fellows any service, I abandoned the attempt to gain admission. These men applied to the American Minister, Mr. ADAMS, to aid them in their defence, and complained of his neglect. I do not see that he could have interfered, and it was not known to the Court that they claimed to be American citizens until after the verdict.

In Dublin, on the trial of Col. JOHN WARREN, he demanded as an American, the right granted to foreigners in England of being tried by a mixed jury—half Englishmen, and half countrymen of the prisoner. This right was denied by the Court, on the ground of "once a subject always a subject." It was held that a born subject of the British Crown can never, by any act of his own, escape from his allegiance. (Thereupon Col. WARREN dismissed his counsel, protested against the ruling of the Court, refused to defend himself, and placed his case in the hands of the American Government. The English Press sustains the ruling of the Court, which refuses to naturalized Americans the rights given to Frenchmen, Germans, and all other peoples. I thought this question of perpetual allegiance had been settled by the war of 1812, but it seems not; and by this rule, never abandoned, and now solemnly reasserted, every American of foreign birth must stay in America, if he wishes to enjoy his rights of citizenship. A United States passport gives him no protection abroad. The Irishman, naturalized as an American citizen, returning to visit his family in Ireland, is held to be a British subject, and his naturalization papers have no value. Of course, an American is answerable to the laws of the country he visits, and if he commits a crime is liable to be punished; but, by this ruling, an American of English or Irish birth is still liable to perform all the duties of a British subject; to be drawn as a juror; to serve as a soldier or sailor; to be tried for treason if taken prisoner of war. Once a subject, always a subject. In the words of Lord STOWELL, a person born in England, but naturalized in a foreign State, "is subject to all the obligations imposed upon him by his nativity. He cannot shake off his allegiance to his native country, or divest himself altogether of his British character by a voluntary transfer of himself to another country." The *Times* quotes Chancellor KENT and Gen. HALLOCH as admitting this national indelibility. The United States in 1812, according to the *Times*, did not deny the right of England to seize and impress her expatriated citizens, but only her right to search American ships to find them. The *Daily Telegraph* says: "A subject of Great Britain cannot, by a process of mere denization abroad, throw off all his obligations to his native land. For example, it is well settled that, where war breaks out between two States, a person who has changed his domicile from the one to the other cannot lawfully take up arms with the country of his adoption against that of his birth." The form of solemn renunciation of allegiance under oath, used in the naturalization of foreigners in America, is, then, a solemn farce, and the certificate of citizenship waste paper. In spite of it, Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen are subjects of the Queen, and guilty of high treason if they conspire or fight against her. Col. WARREN is right. This is a question for the Government and people of the United States, and it is high time it should be settled. An American Fenian has no more right to excite an insurrection in Ireland than GARIBALDI had to march on Rome, though Americans may applaud one act and Englishmen the other. But it is certainly time that the *status* of citizens by adoption, and the right of a man to change his allegiance, should be determined.

I gave you my impression that the condemned prisoner MAGUIRE was entirely innocent. He was not a Fenian, and had nothing to do with the rescue. This, I find, was the belief of all the correspondents and reporters, who have united in an appeal to the Home Secretary. The people of Manchester, present at the trial, are of the same belief, yet the witnesses swore positively against him and the jury convicted. And here is the misery of that farce of asking a man what he has to say why sentence shall not be pronounced, *after* the verdict has been rendered, and when nothing he can say can prevent the sentence. If MAGUIRE had been examined by the Judge, in presence of the jury, as is done in France, his innocence would have been so evident that no jury could have found him guilty. Now, his life rests upon the caprice, the willfulness or indolence of a Home Secretary. In the trial of the second batch of prisoners, one of the principal witnesses for the Crown swore positively to the identity of WILLIAM MARTIN, as one engaged in attacking the police van. A brother of the prisoner was brought in and placed beside him, and though they look quite different, he swore that he had been mistaken, and that it was the other he saw. In this case the Court directed an acquittal; but it is fearful to think how many men's lives may be sacrificed on similar testimony.

But there seems to have been a reaction in the public feeling in Manchester. Either listening to the prayer of the convicted Fenians that the sacrifice of their lives might suffice, or frightened at the idea of having more than twenty men under sentence for murder; moved by I know not what motive of fear or pity, the jury which tried the second batch of prisoners, after an absence of four hours, brought in a verdict of *not guilty* as to each one of them. The Attorney-General abandoned the prosecution of the remaining prisoners, either for murder or felony, and the interest of the Manchester Special Commission suddenly came to an end. The important question now is, will the sentenced men be executed? MAGUIRE is generally allowed to be innocent. The men who accompanied KELLY and DOMBEY got clear off. How can we be sure, in the conflict of testimony, that those who have been convicted are among the most guilty. In any case ALLEN is a mere boy under twenty and was probably set on by others. Must England hang a beardless boy, and by that means make another martyr to Irish liberty? I do not see the good of it. Far worse criminals every year have their sentences commuted.

The excited state of the public mind is curiously manifested. An unknown woman, supposed to be in some way connected with the condemned Fenians, has been arrested for attempting to shoot a policeman in Manchester, and avowing her intention to shoot one of the witnesses and be hanged. A drunken countryman is taken before the Magistrate for shouting in Covent Garden Market, "D—n the Queen and the English; I am a bl— Fenian, and I glory in it.' When sober, as he was not a Fenian nor even an Irishman, but only a drunken Englishman, he was fined forty shillings, or "fourteen days." Another was fined five shillings for running about bawling, "Help, help! the Fenians are coming; the Fenians are after me." The rural districts are greatly excited. In the deep valleys of Wales whole populations have been up all night under arms, and for days together, watching for the expected Fenians.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Next in interest to the Fenians we hang or send to penal servitude in England, are those with whom we sympathize, and whom we glorify, in Italy. "They are hanging men and women for wearing of the green," when a red shirt is recognized as the robe of a hero. The inconsistencies of the British Press in these matters, if they were not painful, would be amusing. They exhaust the language in eulogies of the great hearted heroism of GARIBALDI, but the Fenian leaders in England and Ireland are surely fighting against greater odds, and it is demonstrated at last, as the correspondents of the London newspapers acknowledge, that the people of the Papal States and of Rome either do not want freedom or are not worthy of such as the Government of United Italy has to give them. They blew up a few harmless musicians; they, or those who came to aid them, threw a few Orsini shells into the streets—but the Romans would not rise. Those who did anything volunteered to fight the Garibaldians. The correspondent of the *Telegraph* says:

"Last night I heard a knot of sallow Roman youths protest, with furious imprecations, that should the French enter Rome, it should be "over the bleeding bodies of fifty thousand Roman citizens." They entered this afternoon, not a thousand strong. I saw no Roman citizens oppose their entrance; but what I did see was that thousands of people who have been shut up shivering with fear within doors for a fortnight, streamed out into the Corso and the Piazza Colonna to gossip—that shops, which have been closed hermetically for ten days, were thrown open and lighted up."

It is not the Romans who wish to be united to Italy; it is the Italians who want Rome. That makes a difference.

Why are the English so sore about the French intervention in Rome? Is it because they burn effigies of the Pope with those of GUY FAWKES every 5th of November? Somewhat, but not wholly. It is partly because that they see France going to the defence of a weak Government she is bound by treaty to support, which is what they are conscious that they have not done and would not do under like circumstances. England was bound by treaty to aid Denmark and failed shamefully to do so. England is bound by treaty to guarantee the independence of Belgium, just as France is to guarantee that of Rome. Would she do so? Would an effort to annex Belgium to France be met by sending a fleet of British iron-clads and 50,000 soldiers to Antwerp? The English feel sure that they would not keep their engagements, and they are angry that France should keep hers. They hope it will ruin the Emperor, and they are quite ready to see a Red Republican revolution break out in Italy.

Not all, of course. There are Englishmen who still hold that nations, as well as individuals, should keep their engagements, and that the hankering of a highwayman for a traveler's watch or purse does not constitute a valid right to take it. A few nights ago the plucky Earl of DENBIGH and a few other English gentlemen opened a subscription, which has run up to some thousands, to send the finest Chassepôt rifles that could be manufactured for the Papal Zouaves, and in three days a portion of the quantity ordered was on the way to Rome. As St. Peter wore a sword, I presume his successor has a right to carry a breech-loader. It is a sad thing that the Pope should be obliged to defend his domicile, but the Pope, as a spiritual Prince, must have as good a right to defend himself as if he were nothing but a temporal Prince, just as the Archbishop of CANTERBURY is not obliged to allow that palace in which Bishop POTTER found so much enjoyment, to be pillaged by house-breakers, even though they were to wear red shirts, and wanted it for their own headquarters.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

Parliament assembles on the 19th instant for an extra session, chiefly to vote supplies for the war commenced in Abyssinia, but other matters will surge up, once our rulers meet in council. The Expedition begins in the Crimean fashion. The vanguard has landed on the coast and finds no water within sixteen miles, so a large steamer is detained to condense enough for daily use from the sea. Hard work in a tropical sun and no water. A large supply of Bass' ale is on the way, no doubt, but it cannot get round the Cape before Christmas.

The *Star* naturally opposes and ridicules the Abyssinian expedition. "Will it be believed," it asks, "that the expeditionary force is armed with the old musket, or rather, the improved old musket which is used by the Indian army? We have a vast native army in India, but we cannot trust them so far as to put even the ordinary Enfield rifle into their hands, and in addition we keep some 80,000 British troops to watch them. Three English regiments accompanied the force to Abyssinia, and they are armed as we are with the Enfield, if not with the converted Snider breech-loader. The bulk of the expeditionary corps, however, are armed with nothing but the ordinary musket, as if they were going to frighten birds in place of combating a warlike people. To buy a mule in Spain for £30 or so, to transport it to Alexandria and thence to Massowah, for the purpose of carrying an old musket into the interior of Abyssinia, is very characteristic of the War Department. The sooner Parliament meets the better.

The *Leader*, a new weekly, complains of the growing cowardice of the English. It says: "Scarcely a murder is ever investigated but alongside of the murderer appear one or a dozen cowards who knew very well what he was doing, but never raised a finger to stop him. We cannot recall a single act of gallant, or commonly humane interference in such cases for many a day. The suspicion that English manliness is on the decline is so painful that we hardly like to give it utterance, but the danger that so it is seems far from visionary." Some time ago, when a magistrate asked a policeman why he did not arrest a man who was brutally beating a woman, his answer was that she was his own wife; and a hulking fellow who rushed out of a police court and knocked down an old woman because she refused to give him a shilling was astonished when the magistrate refused to let him off when told that it was his mother. But it is easy to see that this is but the carrying out of the principle of non-intervention. The nation, in its organic capacity, will not interfere to prevent injustice and outrage: the people, in their individual capacities, act upon the same principle. On the 5th of November, the London rowdies, holding a grand masquerade, represented the Pope as an old woman, in effigies copied from *Punch*, while a stalwart red-shirted Garibaldi stood with a long sword ready to strike him down.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

Thousands of Americans will be delighted to hear that the *début* of Miss KELLOGG at Her Majesty's Theatre has been a complete and triumphant success. The house, even at this semi-fashionable season, was crammed. The royal box was occupied by the Prince of Wales, and the *Marguerite* of Miss KELLOGG, in "Faust," awoke an enthusiasm seldom seen in an English audience. She was called before the curtain at the end of each act, encored, and smothered with bouquets. The truth and purity of her voice, the perfection of her articulation, the distinctness of her articulation, the grace and elegance of her action, all took the house by surprise, and made her a success gratifying and almost unparalleled. America has given several renowned artists to Europe, but they were of foreign birth or lineage; but here is a purely American prima donna, who bids fair to take the very highest place in the highest sphere of the lyric drama. Miss KELLOGG goes, it is said, to take the place vacated by NILLSON at the Lyrique, but I shall be disappointed if she has not already engaged to return to London before the close of the coming season. All the season, if all goes well, if bread riots are not too frequent; if we can hang our Fenians in peace; if war does not break out on the continent: if the expedition to Abyssinia meets with no disasters, is to be a very gay one. The Queen is coming to town, and intends once more to plunge into the giddy excitements of social life. Receptions, drawing-rooms, State dinners and Court balls will be the order of the day. Once more will Her Majesty be seen at the opera-houses and the fashionable theatres. She will also enjoy her literary successes, the publishers having announced her journal in the Highlands of Scotland. All this is very gratifying, for, by some means, the Prince of Wales appears to have lost some of his early popularity, and people are not anxious that Her Majesty should be in haste to give place to him.

Following your example, we are to have "La Grande Duchesse" at Covent Garden, one of the largest theatres in London. Could we but have the Schneider, its success would be undoubted. They promise "all the vast resources for which this theatre is celebrated," but such a piece needs actors, actresses and singers as well. Small people and weak voices will not answer on such a stage as Covent Garden.

It would be unpatriotic not to mention that the MENKEN is having a greater success than ever in *Mazeppa* at Astley's, where she is playing a short "farewell" engagement previous to her appearance in the new play the *père* DUMAS has written for her at Paris. If DUMAS *père* would only play in the piece the success would be triumphant, and if not too busily engaged in writing new chapters to his *Life of Garibaldi*, I think he could be easily induced to do so.

Next week we shall have twenty-four theatres in London in full blast and perhaps twice that number of music halls, many of them of the largest dimensions, with scenery, larger orchestras, chorus, ballet, and "a host of talented performers." No lack of amusement, you will say; and yet there are rich and populous districts miles away from any place of public entertainment of a satisfactory character. In that respect, Brooklyn, as Mr. OXENFORD has observed, is better off than the finest suburbs of London, and the Americans, as a rule, are better theatre-goers and have better theatres than the English. But it is as well, perhaps, that everybody does not care to go to a theatre. If every Londoner went once a week we should require a hundred and fifty new theatres, without allowing for the wants of our floating population.

MONADNOCK.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Situation in Rome—Movements of the Revolutionists—The Fight at Monte Rotondo—Popular Opinion of Napoleon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Nov. 4, 1867.

It hardly seems probable that an attack will be made on Rome, by GARIBALDI or anybody else, although preparations continue to be made to resist one. On the parapet which surrounds the Pincian Hill to hinder one from falling into the Villa Borghese, bags filled with sand are piled as high as the head with intervices at intervals, through which the fire of musketry may have free play. Since the arrival of the French, the Pincio is again opened to the public after being shut for ten days. Similar precautions have been taken near some of the gates. A military line has been drawn around the city at a distance of two miles from the walls, and the French at present hold this limit, a part of the force being in camp, and the rest in barracks.

Velletre, about twenty miles south of Rome, is held by a strong insurgent force, with artillery, and other towns in the region of the Alban Mountains are in revolt. Some accounts state the number in arms to be as many as 20,000. The report is that the Pontiff declares that the revolution must be put down in that region at whatever cost. The Deputy NICOTERA is in command on that side of Rome. It is stated that a petticoat spy of Gen. GARIBALDI was in Rome on Saturday night last, inquiring for the American Government agent, but was arrested and sent out of the city before we were in any manner compromised. Perquisitions continue in private houses, and some of my friends tell me that they have in their lodgings been subjected to search.

Perhaps the most serious encounter which has taken place yet between the Papal soldiers and the band of GARIBALDI, was the fight yesterday at a place near Monte Rotondo, about nine miles from Rome. The attack upon GARIBALDI was made about noon, nearly the whole Papal force which has garrisoned the city until the arrival of the French having been sent forward for the purpose on the night of Saturday. According to reports which reach us here, which seem to be trustworthy, the battle was carried on with great energy on both sides. When it became evident that victory was to be on the side of GARIBALDI, a French force, which had been held in reserve, took part, and decided the day in favor of the Pope's army. We have not yet learned the loss on either side, but it is said to be considerable. The smoke of the cannonading was seen from some of the heights near Rome. GARIBALDI withdrew his force to Monte Rotondo, where it is expected a new attack upon him will be made to-day.

From Velletri news comes that the Plebiscite has been tried, with the expected result of a declaration in favor of union under the Government of Italy, and an invitation to the army of the King to come and take possession. Here, at least, is an opportunity for the sovereign to vindicate his military honor. At Civita Castellana and Frosinone, already occupied, it is said the Italian arms have been put up by the side of those of the Pope, and such union will for the present continue.

I went to see the barracks of the Zouave Corps, near St. Peter's, a portion of which was made a wreck of by the recent explosion. It is a large, old structure, of four or five stories, and about a quarter part of it is destroyed. Workmen are still busy removing the heaps of rubbish, and more than twenty bodies have already been taken out; indeed, one was removed while I was looking on. Some of the Zouaves told me that there are as many more bodies under the ruins as have already been found. It happened that the greater part of those lodged in the portion of the building destroyed were musicians and Italians, while the object was to kill or strike terror among the foreigners of the corps. It is thus "our brothers" treat us, remarked the Italian soldier with whom I talked. The sight was a sad one to see, and the attempt was a most bungling one. Such examples make one sick of revolutions, unless the leaders in them show more capacity for arranging them with chances of success than have these Roman conspirators.

On the same side of the Tiber, in the District of Trastevere, is the place where the desperate fight occurred in defence of the deposit of arms which the Pontifical authority had discovered in that quarter. Nearly twenty of the insurgents were killed in their efforts to defend the house, while the loss on the side of the attacking party was almost nothing. The effort to get possession of the capitol, which was made on the same night when the Casserma was blown up, was a simple failure, as the attacking party was driven off, with the loss of several men. The Romans of our time may be apt conspirators, but they have not shown themselves possessed of the power to organize and to execute. One asks, "In whose veins now runs the blood of SYLLA, of CÆSAR and of CATILINE?"

You may see it stated that the French troops, on their arrival in Rome, were received with enthusiasm; but the truth is that no sign whatever was made. They entered observed by a very few, and were allowed to go quietly on their way.

Many Italians speak of LOUIS NAPOLEON as no better than a snoplifter, or one of those who goes about trying doors, and they adduce facts enough to make out a pretty good case. They say he tried twice to get into France, when he thought he saw a door open, and only succeeded at last when all the doors and windows were flung wide for a general housecleaning. He went into MEXICO when a door was opened by the American war, and was ready to take advantage of the opportunity, under the pretence of a conciliatory visit, to get into our house. Last year he thought the Germans were going to be foolish enough to leave a door open by which he might get in and pilfer. The Roman door is left ajar, although the Italians have been wise enough to have all the others bolted and barred. While such a man and his accomplices are at large, all feel the necessity of looking to the window-fastenings and putting on new locks. Such, at least, is Italian opinion, and we are not among those ready to dispute it.

I am able to testify that for three or four days past there has been no act of violence in Rome connected with the revolution. The city is unusually quiet on account of the little movement in the streets after 7 in the evening, and much less than usual during the day. No travelers have arrived. To-day is the feast of San Carlo, and the great Church of that Saint in the Corso was decorated for the Pope's usual visit; but he did not go, and the fine music was heard by only a small number in attendance.

The French fleet left Civita Vecchia two days back for Toulon, and in a few days another portion of the army of occupation will be landed in the old port. Communication by telegraph and rail is still interrupted, and the news we get from the north is a week old. We are to all intents locked up in Rome. Even at Florence they evidently do not know what is done here, and little that can be depended upon is known here of the state of things there.

I have conversed with an American gentleman who was a witness of the battle of yesterday. The contest was one of the most fierce among all those in which Italian soldiers have recently been called to take part, and to the cause in which GARIBALDI has been engaged has probably brought final disaster. The loss among the volunteers is very severe, but the number of killed and wounded is not yet reported. Fifteen hundred prisoners were taken by the Papal troops, many of which, poor fellows, with the wounded, are now arriving in Rome. RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI is among them, with a severe wound in the hand. Gen. GARIBALDI has probably retreated in the direction of Tivoli, for the purpose of reaching the Neapolitan border. The hope of making a new stand at Velletri is destroyed, as the place has surrendered.

The first trial of the new French arm is a success, as we are told that its play was as regular and its destructive power as complete as its friends have reckoned upon.

The assertion is made here that it is the intention of the French to clear the territory of the Pope of all but themselves and the soldiers of the Pontifical army, which would imply that the soldiers of VICTOR EMMANUEL are to be driven out. But this we can hardly believe.

There is a hush of breathless anxiety here, but the excitement throughout Italy must be intense. The Zouaves, who are principally fine young men, are hated more bitterly than ever, though they will be an impotent hate. The attack upon [illegible] was commenced at 8 o'clock in the morning, and [illegible] fallen. The Austrian [illegible] and the French regular soldiers double [illegible] the day. One does not see how it is possible for GARIBALDI to make a new stand, unless he should change his programme, and begin to fight in a regular way, which are not within the limits of his power. Never was he in better physical condition than at present, and the old fire is not burnt out.

ARGELLO.

The United States Minister at Brussels.

From the Boston Transcript, Nov. 18.

Among the passengers by the *Java* was Hon. HENRY S. SANFORD, United States Minister at the Belgian Capital, who returns home on leave for a brief visit. During the war for the Union, from his central position in Europe and his large diplomatic acquaintance, Mr. SANFORD was enabled to furnish the Department of State with much valuable information, which he spared no labor or expense to obtain. His elegant hospitality has given a rare prestige and a genial influence to the American Embassy at the Capital of Belgium, and proved a memorable resource and gratification to the Minister's fellow-countrymen. The late Bishop FITZPATRICK passed the happiest months of his invalid sojourn in Europe at Mr. SANFORD'S delightful home; and those of our countrymen who are fond of art have enjoyed a rare treat in the acquaintance formed with the Belgian painters and their works through Mr. SANFORD, whose *salons* are adorned with some of their choicest pictures. He has also introduced our landscape painters to the art lovers of Belgium, having purchased characteristic paintings from CHURCH, GIFFORD, KENSETT, HUBBARD and other leading American artists, and exhibited them at Antwerp and Brussels, much to the delight of the artists and amateurs of Belgium. This public spirit, united to such patriotic and social efficiency, has rendered Mr. SANFORD deservedly popular, and the exposition of his tasteful manage is infinitely enhanced by the loveliness and courtesy of the lady who therein so charmingly represents our fair countrywomen, and does the honors as wife of the Minister. Mr. and Mrs. SANFORD, after their long absence, are receiving a warm welcome from their hosts of friends.

A Family Burned to Death in Montreal.

From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 18.

A two-story wooden building near the river was discovered to be on fire about midnight last night, and when the firemen reached the spot they were told that in the burning pile a whole family were perishing. The foremen of Engine No. 9, with Mr. ALFRED PERRY, thereupon entered the building, but so intense was the heat they were immediately forced to retreat. Other attempts were made. Smoke and fire were pouring from the building in vast volumes, completely enveloping the edifice. The dry timber gave out an intense heat; the roof at every moment threatened to fall in, but this did not deter Messrs. BERTRAM, PATTON and others, who rushed forward, bent in snatching the victims from the fire, but unfortunately it proved too late. The whole compartment did not exceed 16 feet square, and contained scarcely an article of furniture. On entering the firemen found the bed had burnt away so much that it rested on the floor. As its head, between the bedstead and the wall, was a large wooden chest, which was on a level with the front window. On the lid of this chest rested the body of an adult, who turned out be Mrs. SHAW, the mother of the family, which occupied the building. On the floor, at her feet, lay the body of a child, apparently three years old. The two bodies were immediately carried out. The two bodies were burned to a crisp. The men again returned into the house, and after considerable search and groping amid the smoke and flames, found the body of another child under the bed mixed up with its *debris*, and fearfully disfigured. It was eight or nine months old, and was laid in the snow outside alongside of its mother. Yet another body remained in the building, and the men again deaned in. Another search took place for it. The firemen turned up nearly everything in the compartment, but did not succeed in finding it. A person thereupon came up and told them that he had met SHAW, the tenant of the building, running down the street, as he imagined, to give the alarm. Acting upon this information, the firemen ceased the search for his body, extinguished the flames which were still burning, and then went away. They had scarcely arrived at their station when the fire again broke out, and was perceived by Messrs. FISHER and STAVELEY, who lived in the vicinity, and who extinguished it with some buckets of water. While doing so they perceived a man's leg sticking out of some of the *débris* of the wall, and on clearing the wreck discovered SHAW'S body. He had been employed as a pattern maker by Mr. BARTLEY, of the neighboring engine works, for a number of years, was an excellent workman, but unfortunately of intemperate habits. The fire was first discovered by Mr. FISHER, who was in bed in his house adjoining, and saw the reflection. It was known to the neighbors that SHAW and his wife returned home on Saturday night intoxicated at about 10 o'clock, and the fire may have resulted from the stovepipe being too close to the timber on the upper floor.

The Appalling Tragedy at Cleveland—Murder and Suicide—The Assassin's Last Letter.

The Cleveland papers of Monday morning contain long accounts of one of the most frightful crimes that ever occurred in Ohio, which has been briefly alluded to by telegraph. JAS. H. GREGORY, proprietor of a photographic establishment over No. 9 Public-square, Cleveland, had a female assistant named ISABELLA ROY, a girl of nineteen years. She boarded with her employer's family, which consisted of himself, his wife and a little daughter, his only son WILLIE having died some years ago. GREGORY was a passionate and violent man and abused his wife so much that about a year ago she had him arrested and fined in the Police Court. Their relations, it scarcely need be added, were unhappy, and Mrs. GREGORY'S jealousy of her husband's relations to the girl ROY—apparently too well-founded—increased the disagreement. On Friday the man and girl went to their place of business and did not return that night. Becoming alarmed, on Saturday morning Mrs. GREGORY and her daughter went to the rooms and unlocked the door with a duplicate key which she had. The reception parlor was all as usual, but in the operating room they found the corpse of GREGORY horribly gashed and covered with blood, surrounded by blood stains. They rushed frantically out and gave the alarm. The Police were sent for and a Coroner's investigation instituted. The evidence went to show that on Thursday GREGORY had purchased a revolver, with which, on Friday, he had shot Miss ROY, who had fled from him, running through the different rooms into a lumber apartment, which was a staircase. Four bullet holes were found in and about the stairs. The fatal bullet had entered her temple, and the pistol had evidently been put close to her head, as the skin was blackened by powder. The physicians decided that the girl had been dead at least twenty-four hours when the corpse was discovered. The murder must, therefore, have taken place on Friday morning. One bullet hole was discovered in GREGORY'S face, just below the nose, from which it is inferred, as well as from other circumstances already mentioned, that he had only one charge left in his pistol after killing the girl, and had he erred in his aim against himself through nervousness.

He then cut his throat with a small dull jack-knife, which was found near him. His throat was shockingly hacked, and the physicians thought that he must have drawn it at least four times across his neck, and finally died from gradual loss of blood, rather than from the necessary fatality of his wounds. A bucket of bloody water and a wet and bloody handkerchief indicated that he had washed his hands after cutting his throat. In his pockets were found $180 in money, some bullets, and a letter written in a very trembling hand, in which he gave all that can be certainly known of his motives for perpetrating the double crime:

To whom this may concern:

I have waded through trouble for many years, and worked hard that I might receive thanks, but all in vain, since Mrs. GREGORY has made false statements about me, had me locked up in prison under false pretence, which often makes me do things that I would not have done. I will be revenged will persecution no more for, for I have done it to put an end to my trouble. This Miss ROY brought me into this last crime which I can't unfold. I wish for Mr. FOOR to select a piece of ground in Woodland Cemetery and Willie up, also him beside me in the grave, and this girl in the same grave beside me, and leave room for Mrs. GREGORY and my little girl that is to be. Please to see to this; don't let the doctors have me. Here is $200 to pay my expenses, and then divide all between Mrs. GREGORY and ISA BELL. Mr. J. FOOR has always been my friend. I want him to see to this. Farewell to this world of trouble!

There was no signature to the letter. The handwriting was identified as that of GREGORY.

The jury returned a verdict that ISABELLA ROY came to her death from a pistol wound at the hands of J. H. GREGORY, and that GREGORY came to his death by a pistol shot and the cutting of his throat by his own hands. The *Leader* adds the following facts:

"Miss ROY was quite prepossessing in appearance, and ordinarily intelligent. She was engaged to be married to, we are informed, a worthy young man. Her general character, so far as we can learn, was without a taint of reproach; but, although we would not now cast an unjust stain upon her character, it is unquestionably true that her relations with GREGORY were of a criminal character. We believe that some of her friends entertained a suspicion of her conduct. She has told some of them that GREGORY had tried to induce her to elope with him, and well would it have been if they had removed her from the snare of the tempter. It does not appear that anything like infatuation had taken possession of her, for she had steadily refused to go with him. He took all possible means to break up the engagement between her and her lover, and we are informed that she was induced to postpone her marriage through his solicitations, it having been expected to take place several weeks ago. He had visited both her father and her betrothed a day or two previous to the murder, and showed them the improper pictures above spoken of, for the purpose, undoubtedly, of alienating them from her. Her continued refusal to fly with him, and the trouble which would arise from the exposure of his intimacy with the girl, may have so aroused his passions that he resolved upon the bloody deed.

The body of the murdered girl was taken in charge by her friends, and was buried on Sunday, in the West Side Cemetery, no heed being taken, of course, of the request of her murderer. The remains of the latter were also removed by his friends, and taken on Sunday to their final resting-place.

A Marriage on the Cincinnati Suspension Bridge.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 17.

Down from the Blue Grass region of Kentucky came a runaway pair, recently, to get married. They couldn't get a license over the river, so they came to this side and made an effort to procure the necessary paper in Hamilton County. Owing to the lateness of the hour they failed here also. Not daring to risk their happiness twenty-four hours, which might bring upon them the pursuing parents, they took a hack, drove to the residence of a clerical gentleman, who has become almost as famous as the "blacksmith," and requested him to take a ride with them. Understanding that a fee awaited him, he obeyed without reluctance, knowing that by so doing he would render two fellow-beings happy (or wretched) for life. The hackman had his orders, and he drove as rapidly as the speed of his horses would permit to the suspension bridge. Toll paid, the vehicle slowly rolling along the bridge to a point which the driver judged to be the middle, and there it halted, just as the bells sounded midnight. And there, in a hack, on the supension bridge, at the hour of midnight, the nuptial ceremony took place, and the anxious lovers were made husband and wife, without the permission of either Ohio or Kentucky.

The Manchester *American* learns that over eighty cases have been entered in New-Hampshire under the National Bankrupt Act, and that generally the petitioners are men who, by losses in trade or speculation, have become embarrassed, and have for years been restrained in the transaction of business, and now honestly come forward and relinquish what property they have, and avail themselves of the law of the act. While others, the minority of cases, are those in which the indebtedness is small, sometimes but a trifle, comparatively, above the cost of obtaining a discharge through the agency of the act.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE CORPORATION.

Reply of the Corporation Counsel to the Citizens' Association.

LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
Nov. 20, 1867.

Peter Cooper, Esq., Chairman, &c.

SIR:—I am desirous to deal with your letter of November 12, received by me on November 18, and published by you in the morning papers on November 19, and the charges against me made therein, with as much clearness and distinctness as possible, and stopping as little as possible to resent such hints, innuendoes and suggestions as are scattered over the document.

I should like to be able to believe that you, in good faith and good earnest, wanted to know why certain things had been done or left undone by me, which you had been induced to believe were wrong to do or to leave undone, and that you really desired to do no injustice to any one.

All this I would have been inclined to believe, because I had respected your character and entertained no doubt of the sincerity of your motives. I regret to say that the persistent and extraordinary misstatements of fact and misrepresentations of law in your letter, have shaken my confidence.

The points in my official conduct which you seem to think require explanation, as I find them enumerated in your letter, are as follows:

First—Neglect in retraining from taking appeals to higher courts from doubtful judgments rendered against the City. Second—Permitting a vast number of judgments to be recorded. Third—Extravagance in rent and office appointments. Fourth—Patronage of friends by retaining them and paying them enormous fees. Fifth—Resistance to proceedings taken to bring local officials to a proper sense of their duty. Sixth—Furthering schemes of the local government, which were calculated to damage the City and citizens and enrich only the projectors and their friends. Seventh—Overcharging for the services I performed, in violation of the law. Eighth—Advising against obedience to law a public official of the Corporation. Ninth—Attending upon the Legislature at Albany to enlarge the appropriations for my office and myself and thus increase the taxes.

I proceed to answer these charges *seriatim*, for the sake of greater clearness, somewhat reversing the order in which they are placed.

1. "Permitting a vast number of judgments to be recorded."—The first allegation which I find to support this charge, is that the sum of $194,000 was recovered during my term of office, by judgments against the City, for advertising the proceedings and notices of the Common Council in certain local papers. "This vast sum was recovered," you say, "in open violation of law." I answer: Every one of these suits was defended by me. In every one of them an answer was put in setting up the statutes to which you refer in your letter. In every one of them counsel for the plaintiff moved for judgment in his favor in spite of the answer, stating that the laws were unconstitutional. In every one of them he was opposed on such argument either by myself or my assistants, and the Court decided that the acts were, in this respect, unconstitutional. Judgments were recorded, and there was no possibility of preventing them from being recorded, if the law was violated it was not violated by me, but by the Superior Court and the Common Pleas, who decided against the law and declared it unconstitutional. I did enforce the provisions of these laws as far as I could. If they were "openly violated and defied," as you say they were, they were so violated and defied by the Justices of these Courts, and nothing that could have been said or written or done by the Corporation Counsel could have averted this event. But the question here arises naturally, whether your view of the law or that of these learned and experienced Judges is the correct one. Let us see what were the facts in these cases, and the views of law applied to them. These newspapers, to you are a unit, were employed by the Common Council to print reports of certain notices, proceedings, &c. These proceedings were required by law to be published. The charter requires the publication of the following matters: 1. All resolutions and reports of commissioners, and all recommend any specific improvement involving the borrowing of money by the citizens, or the appropriation of public money and the vote thereon, in all the papers employed by the corporation. (Valentine's Laws, p. 267, sec. 7, Charter.) 2. The veto messages of the Mayor in one or more of the daily papers of the City." (Sec. 10 of the Charter.) 3. All ordinances and amendments of ordinances "which shall be passed, and also the proceedings, in the newspapers which may be employed by the Corporation," and the vote by ayes and noes upon all ordinances which contemplate any specific improvement, or involve the sale, disposition or appropriation of public property, or lay or collect any assessment. All to be published as part of the proceedings. (Sec. 37 of the Charter.) 4. Notices inviting proposals for work or supplies are required to be published for ten days in each of the daily newspapers employed by the Corporation for that purpose. (Section 38, Charter.) 5. Notice of sales of public property and franchises, leases of docks, &c., are required to be published, under the direction of the Comptroller, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation, and for thirty days in each of the daily papers so employed. (Section 41, Charter.) The provision of the act of May 4, 1866, to which you refer, will be found in Section 2 and 3 of which are as follows:

SECTION 2. * * * * And neither said Corporation, nor any Board, department, officer or agent thereof, shall incur any liability or make any contract or contracts, or permit or vote for, or authorize, directly or indirectly, any expenditure or expenditures for any of the objects and purposes specified, the aggregate of which expenditure or liabilities under such contracts, shall exceed the sum appropriated for the said purpose, or for any other purpose or object than that herein specified. Sec. 10. * * * * And no judgment in actions upon contract shall be entered by default, or otherwise, in any Court against the said corporation, except upon proofs in open Court that the amount sought to be recovered in said judgment still remains unexpended in the City Treasury to the credit of the appropriation to the specific object or purpose upon which the claim sued for is founded, and in case it shall appear by the defendant's proof that other liabilities have been incurred by the said corporation or any department, board, member, officer, or agent thereof, under any contract, expressed or implied, the amount of which liabilities, together with the claim sued upon, shall exceed the sum appropriated by this act for the purpose in and about which said claim and liabilities arose, no judgment shall be rendered in the plaintiff's favor in such action."

The interpretation of these sections adopted by the Courts referred to, differs materially from the statement of their legal effect contained in your letter. The publications for which these newspapers claimed payment were directed by the sections of the Charters of 1857, above referred to, and were in most cases absolutely necessary, in order to make valid the action of the Common Council. Indeed, full publication of such proceeding was necessary for the protection of the owners of property interested. Many of these claims had accrued before the passage of the act of 1866, and it seemed to the Judges, before whom the question was raised, unconstitutional to deny judgment to a suitor who had, in fact, done work for the Corporation before 1866, unless he first proved that there was money in the Corporate Treasury to pay his claim, in accordance with a statute passed long after the claim had accrued. Now, you are, or were, as I am informed, a dealer in glue. Suppose, for the sake of example, that you had sold glue to a customer in 1865, and in 1866 a law was passed that you could not obtain judgment against him for the unpaid debt, unless you first drove to a downright misrepresentation in your letter of the law passed April 23, 1867, and to convict you of this grave charge without the possibility of escape, I proceed to quote the exact language you employ: You say "that by that act the sum of $50,000 was appropriated for such advertising, and that it was declared that no greater sum should be expended for such purpose, and that the City should not be liable on any contract for any greater sum, and that no judgment should be entered against the City for any sum for such purpose after said $50,000 had been expended." The sums," you continue, "so appropriated in 1866 and

was granted in accordance with these views, and the reasonable limitations as to scope of such inspection judicially declared. This was all that was claimed or desired by the City. If you were a lawyer you would appreciate the necessity and propriety of the course adopted. It is not the first or only instance where parties in doubt or in conflict as to certain rights and duties have applied to the courts for definition of these rights or duties and, in this instance, those rights and the respective duties of the parties concerned were judicially determined, and each of them acted under the direction and protection of the Courts. You thus see how unfounded and irrational this charge is. Second—The case of O'BRIEN, who claimed to have been elected to the office of Councilman, and whose seat was contested. This was a case in which the whole Board of Councilmen was concerned. It was also manifestly my duty upon application of my clients, the Common Council, to attend to this matter. They did so apply and the matter was attended to by this Department. It grew out of the proceedings of the said Board in its Legislative capacity, and a writ of *mandamus* issued to them as officers of the Corporation. They were charged with disobedience to that writ. They denied the charge. In this as in other instances, you pervert the facts to suit your own ends. If you, or whoever pretended to give the facts, had pursued your or his investigation further, with the honest desire to get at the truth, you or he would have ascertained that they were not adjudged guilty of contempt or fined for disobedience to the mandate of the Court or for contempt. There was an order to that effect which was irregularly obtained, and before the Board of Councilmen had an opportunity of answering the charge or defending themselves against it. But it was at once set aside upon an application on their behalf. The matter was then regularly heard, and the Court decided that they had not been guilty of contempt, and therefore were not liable to any punishment. The public will thus perceive that you again endeavor to mislead, whether willfully or ignorantly, I leave to their judgment—you would seem to wish that public officers brought into Court in matters connected with their official obligations, in which they were not at fault, should be personally subjected to the burden of defending themselves against litigations which had no foundation, as the several instances above cited show. Third—The case of PULLMAN *vs.* The Mayor, &c. This was a case where plaintiff obtained an injunction in effect restraining the Common Council from discussing or considering the question as to whether there should be a contract for supplying the City with gas. The right and power of the Supreme Court thus to control the legislative action of the Common Council was a question of vital importance, and it was my duty as Counsel to the Corporation to test it. On the part of Mr. PULLMAN several eminent counsel appeared. It seemed proper that competent counsel should also appear on behalf of the City. The first person retained by me in that case was a respected member of the Law Committee of the Citizens' Association. On consultation with him he agreed with me as to the importance of the question and the propriety of testing it. He subsequently retired from the case, because, as I understood him, the Citizens' Association was substantially on the other side. I regretted the loss of his experience and skill and the cause of it, and retained in his place Judge ALLEN, to whom I paid such fees as seemed to him and myself proper for the services rendered in the case. I don't know how you are in the habit of settling with your counsel, when you employ them. But I, a mere lawyer, dealing with a professional brother of honor and repute, cannot help treating with him as I would wish him to treat with me, viz.: pay him such fee as in his opinion is a fair compensation for the services rendered and the labor undergone. Fourth—Instead of assisting a suit commenced in 1866 by Mr. Pullman *vs.* Fernando Wood and the Comptroller, on the subject of the leases for Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, you say that I interposed a demurrer to the complaint and employed counsel to check it. That is true. I employed Mr. J. T. WILLIAMS as counsel to advise with me as to the best mode of dealing with the question of the leases, of which so much has been written and read, and he is now acting as counsel in a suit now pending, brought by me in the name of The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty *vs.* Mr. Wood, by means of which suit the City has been protected, the suit of Mr. PULLMAN having turned out, as I thought it would turn out, untenable and abortive. The fact is, I considered the Pullman suit a mere matter of "buncombe" and display. I distrusted its object and feared its results. I was not satisfied to commit the interests of the City into the hands of the attorneys of Mr. PULLMAN in that suit, and I therefore declined to have anything to do with them; and in order to keep toward it a position of "armed neutrality," so to speak, I put in a demurrer, which was never argued, the case having died before an opportunity for doing so had arrived. These notorious leases have never been delivered; no rent has been paid on them. The City has been protected against that loss, and not by Mr. PULLMAN, but by me; for the suit by means of which it has been so protected was instituted, not by him, but by me, and is still pending. If he had never meddled in the matter, I think it would have been all the better. But that is not a question to be discussed here. And now, in this case, in which I have with peculiar care, energy, watchfulness and success done my duty to the City, even to the disregard of all political consequences or enmities arising therefrom, you find cause of complaint. The charge is utterly false and you know, or ought to know, that it is false. Fifth—The case last referred to by you in support of this charge, which is, I presume, the case of Daly *vs.* Supervisors, is, in the questions involved, similar to that mentioned in the paragraph preceding marked first. In both of these cases my effort was not to deprive the public of their undoubted right, but to protect the public officers from being unreasonably interrupted in the discharge of their regular duties. The sixth charge: "Furthering schemes of the local Government which were calculated to damage the City and citizens, and enrich only the projectors and their friends." In support of this charge, you refer to my official action in the matter of widening Ann-street and the extension of Church-street. As to the first, Ann-street, I have no recollection of having interfered in any manner for or against the project. The proceedings had originated before I came into office and though the Commissioners were appointed by the Supreme Court on the 5th of April, 1866, the Common Council, on the 21st day of May following, revoked the resolution directing the widening, and I never had any communication with the Commissioners on the subject of their duties. The statement that "I boldly avowed my intention" to push this measure on and went to Albany and sought to introduce a special law on the subject is utterly false, nor did I prepare or discuss any such proposition at Albany or elsewhere. As to the extension of Church-street, I did my simple and obvious duty as Counsel for the Corporation, no more and no less. That transaction also had been initiated before my entry into office. In the performance of my official duty, I moved before the General Term for the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners. Some dozen able counsel were opposed to me, representing various objectors. An association had been organized to manufacture what is called "public opinion." Large posters had been put up through the City, every means had been adopted to inflame the passions of the citizens against the project, and yet it turned out on the hearing that a majority in amount of the parties interested in the assessments and awards could not be got to join in the objections. I was assisted on that argument by Mr. FULLERTON, who was especially retained on the part of the Commissioners. The objections as to assessments and awards raised by the various able counsel were one by one disposed of in Court. I think it was clear to every one that no injustice had been done in the report by the Commissioners, who were legally authorized to decide upon the area of assessment. Indeed, no improvement can be made in the ancient portion of the City however indispensible to meet the growing requirements of business, unless the valuable land taken is paid for by an extended assessment, since the property immediately adjacent and principally benefited would be inadequate to sustain the burden. There was on the hearing no whisper of fraud, and the presiding Judge expressed his astonishment that, after so much of public rumors of fraud, no proof or even suggestion of fraud had been made by the opposing counsel. Your invectives as to the extension of Church-street, does not in my judgment correctly express existing public opinion, which seems to be about equally divided, as far as I can ascertain. You forget, I think, that I am Counsel to the Corporation, not to the Citizens' Association, or to any other association or faction of the citizens. If I had refused to appear in this matter, or coldly conducted my case, I should have grossly failed in my duty. As to the costs in that matter, I never saw the bill or was consulted about it, or knew its contents, until long after it had been put on file. These bills of costs in street-opening cases are not prepared by me, but by the Commissioners. No part of these costs belong or come to me. In this case my only connection with the bill was to reduce it, by requesting the Commissioners to strike out a charge of $1,000 which seemed to have been meant for me, and to which I was not by law entitled, and $7,000 for a copy of the report which I did not deem required by law. These items, and some others, I objected to on my first perusal of the bill, and before any other objections to it were interposed. With the views then expressed by me, the Commissioners concurred, and struck out the items objected to, and presented to Judge INGRAHAM, who, after examination of witnesses and argument by the counsel for the objectors, and by Mr. FULLERTON on behalf of the Commissioners, gave directions as to the taxing of the costs by the County Clerk. Your criticism on the items of that bill of costs, may or may not be correct. I have no time to argue that question, merely stating that it is not true that I defended, supported or pressed the charges in it. On the contrary, I left the matter completely in the hands of Mr. FULLERTON and the Court, resting secure that with so many able counsel in opposition, and an able Judge on the bench, no illegal charge could be allowed.

VII.—Your seventh charge is "overcharging for services performed in violation of the law." The specification is that I took $10,000 from the Treasury for my services in the bank tax cases. There were twelve of these cases, represented by some of the ablest counsel in the City. These cases were in many respects dissimilar and required separate investigation. The amount directly involved was about $2,000,000. Indirectly the liability to taxation of bank stock to the amount of probably $70,000,000 in this county was in question. It was probably the most important case in amount and effects ever argued in an American Court. The great object was full and speedy determination of the matter, so that the taxes for the year 1867 could be arranged in accordance with the decision. The cases were, by unusual energy on both sides and with unusual speed, carried to the Court of Appeals, and thence to the United States Supreme Court, where they were finally argued by the other counsel retained on the part of the Supervisors, and by myself. We won the cases, and the result was that the City Treasury was richer for the next year by nearly $2,000,000. The counsel for the Supervisors, Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, WALDO HUTCHINS, Judge PARKER, of Albany, and myself, received for our labors and success $35,000, of which I received $10,000. There never was a litigation so important conducted with greater success, and at a less expense for legal services. Now, as to my right to charge and receive this amount, I do not propose to spend time in argument, simply stating that my action therein was under the express sanction of Messrs. CHARLES O'CONOR and WALDO HUTCHINS. The former of whom, with that kindness which is native to him, put himself to the trouble of a thorough and exhaustive examination of the whole question, which resulted in his advising me that I was justified in taking the fee in this case which I had honestly earned. His written opinion is in my hands. It does not agree with your opinion on the subject, and the public will choose which of these opinions they prefer. Mr. O'CONOR is, I believe, a member of the Law Committee of the Citizens' Association, and I take leave to refer you to him for further information on this subject.

VIII—Charge eighth is "advising disobedience to law to a public officer of the Corporation." This charge is based on a letter of mine to the Comptroller dated the 8th day of May, 1867. Read it, and say in what part of it you find pretext for your complaint. The following is a copy of my letter:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO CORPORATION, May 8, 1867.

Hon. Richard B. Connolly, Comptroller, &c.:

SIR: In your letter of April 29, 1867, inclosing list of forty-four judgments recovered against the City in the years 1866 and 1867, you desired to know my opinion as to how far the payment of said judgments was affected by the restrictions set forth in the following clause, to be found under the head of "Judgments" in the City Tax Levy, (chapter 586, Laws of 1867,) viz.: "But no part of said sum shall be expended in payment of judgments obtained in contravention of the provisions of chapter 876 of the Laws of 1866."

The question whether said judgments, or any of them, had been obtained in contravention of chapter 876 of the Laws of 1866, necessarily involved an examination of the records of the cases in detail, as well as of all the provisions of said act, which contains twelve sections, and deals with various subjects.

In so large a field of inquiry the statute itself affords no guide to ascertain the intention of the Legislature, or the precise evil against which they designed to afford protection; and it may well be questioned whether the restriction is not wholly invalid by reason of this vagueness and uncertainty.

The sections, however, of chapter 876, Laws of 1866, about which, in my opinion, any question could have arisen in any of said cases, are sections 2, 9 and 10, which are as follows:

"SEC. 2. The said several sums shall be applied only to the objects and purposes for which the same are hereby appropriated, and neither said corporation, nor any member or officer thereof, nor any department, head of department, or other official, shall incur any liability for any of the objects and purposes specified, to an amount beyond the sums so appropriated; and the Common Council of the City of New-York are hereby prohibited from creating any new office or department, or increasing the salaries of those now in office."

SEC. 9. The said several sums shall be applied only to the objects and purposes for which the same are hereby appropriated; and neither said corporation, nor any Board, department, officer or agent thereof, shall incur any liability, or make any contract or contracts, or permit or vote for, or authorize, directly or indirectly, any expenditure or expenditures for any of the objects and purposes specified, the aggregate of which expenditures, and of the liabilities under such contracts, shall exceed the sum appropriated for said purpose, or for any other purpose or object than that herein specified.

SEC. 10. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York shall not be liable upon any contract made, or expenditures authorized, or liability incurred by any Board, Department or officer of said Corporation, for any object or purpose which is not expressly authorized by this act, nor for any contract made, or expenditure authorized, or liability incurred by any Board, Department or officer of said Corporation, for any object or purpose named in this act, beyond the amount appropriated to such specific object or purpose; and no judgment in actions upon contract shall be entered by default or otherwise in any Court against said Corporation, except upon proofs in open Court that the amount sought to be recovered in said judgment still remains unexpended in the City Treasury to the credit of the appropriation, to the specific object or purpose upon which the claim sued for is founded; and in case it shall appear, by defendant's proof, that other liabilities have been incurred by or work done for said corporation, or any Department, Board, member, officer or agent thereof, under any contract, expressed or implied, the amount of which liabilities, together with the claim sued upon, shall exceed the sum appropriated by this act for the purpose in and about which said claim and liabilities arose, no judgment shall be rendered in the plaintiff's favor in such action."

There are certain cases in the list furnished me, not arising on contracts, but on the liability of the City for injuries to the person, &c., as to which the act of 1867 referred to can have, in my opinion, no reference.

These I have enumerated in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked schedule "A."

In Schedule B are enumerated judgments entered before May 4, 1866, and as to these I cannot see that the provisions of chapter 876, which became a law on that day, can apply.

In Schedule C are enumerated certain judgments obtained in actions on contract, in which the only defence interposed by the City, or the only objection to judgment, was that the sum appropriated to the object for which the plaintiff had contributed his services or goods had been expended. His defence was warranted by section 9, chapter 876, Laws of 1866.

In these cases, either by the direction of the Court on motions, or by the report of a referee, the City was bound to be liable to the plaintiff in the amount claimed.

On motion on the part of the plaintiff for judgment, the plaintiff was duly required by this Department to prove in open Court that the amount sought to be recovered in the judgment remained unexpended in the City Treasury to the credit of the appropriation, to the specific object or purpose upon which the claim sued for is founded, according to the provisions of section 10 of said act; and after hearing argument the Court, regarding the said requirement as unconstitutional, ordered judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

These cases have been so decided in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas.

The Supreme Court has taken a different view of the question.

I therefore inclose a copy of the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the Tribune Association *vs.* The Mayor, &c., in which a motion for judgment was denied, and also a copy of the opinion of Judge McCUNN in the case of Wood *vs.* The Mayor, &c., in which judgment was allowed with costs and allowance. In the case of Ed. Jones *vs.* The Mayor, &c., you have already been furnished with a copy of the opinion of Judge JONES.

It would be manifestly indelicate and improper for me to offer an opinion as to which of these decisions is right, or whether either of them is in contravention of the law of 1866 referred to, or whether the judgments entered upon such decisions were obtained in contravention of said law.

It is no part of the duty of the Counsel to the Corporation to pass upon the decisions of the Courts in cases argued by him. The Appellate Court alone is competent to settle the question whether any error has been committed.

The Counsel to the Corporation believes that he has done all his duty when he has called the deliberate attention of the Court to the statutes in question, and this having been duly done, and the Court having decided against him, he finds himself unable to say that such decisions are erroneous, or that any of these judgments, founded on such decisions, have been obtained in contravention of chapter 876, laws of 1866, or any other law.

Judges of the Supreme Court and Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas differ on the subject.

The decision of a Court competent to adjudicate the difference can alone properly answer your question.

The judgments, of which you will find a list in schedule D, are for advertising for the Corporation, and I see no objection to their being paid.

The following clause in sec. 5, ch. 876, Laws of 1867, seems to except these claims from the restrictions referred to:

"But nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair or affect any claim for advertising required under the provisions and authority of existing laws, when such claim has been duly certified and audited."

Schedule E contains a list of judgments not included in the foregoing schedules, and to the payment of which there appears to be no objection.

Schedule F contains a list of three cases, included in your list, but in which no judgments have as yet been obtained.

I cannot forbear, before closing this letter, to express my sentiments of dissatisfaction at the unjust and degrading attitude which, by reason of the legislation of 1866 and 1867, this municipality has been compelled to assume toward its creditors. The rights of these creditors have been, as it seems to me, completely ignored.

I have never been able to perceive any valid reason why the City of New-York should not pay its just debts, when due, in the same manner as any other debtor should pay his creditors; and yet the collection of honest claims against this City is attended by so many difficulties, delays and risks, that lawyers of sagacity and reputation, as I am informed, are in the habit of advising their clients to have no dealings with a contracting party, the fulfillment of whose obligations is at best so dilatory and so likely to need the compulsion of expensive and protracted legislation.

Take, as an instance, the case of A. T. STEWART *vs.* The Mayor, &c.

In this case goods were furnished by the plaintiff, in accordance with a resolution of the Common Council, to the amount of $754 80, in 1864, 1865 and 1866.

An application to the Comptroller, the financial agent of the Corporation, fails to procure payment, the answer being that there is no fund appropriated to meet the claim.

In other words the debtor is insolvent.

Mr. STEWART thereupon brings suit. The Corporation Counsel is instructed that the goods were delivered as claimed, in accordance with the resolution of the Common Council, but that there is no money appropriated for payment of the claim.

This fact, according to section 10, Laws of 1866, is a defence to the action, and is duly pleaded.

That is, it is made a defence to an action for goods sold and delivered, that the debtor has no money wherewith to pay.

The plaintiff thereupon moves for judgment in spite of this answer, and the case having been brought in the Superior Court, judgment is ordered in his favor.

Here again he is met by another difficulty, viz.: in accordance with the provisions of section 10, chapter 876, Laws of 1866, he is bound, as a condition of obtaining judgment, that he should prove in open Court "that the amount sought to be recovered in said judgment still remains unexpended in the City Treasury to the credit of the appropriation to the specific object or purpose upon which the claim sued for is founded."

This, of course, he cannot do, and this demand being made of him by the Corporation Counsel, is also rejected by the Superior Court, and judgment is at last entered in his favor. Had this suit been in the Supreme Court no judgment could have been entered, and the plaintiff would have been wholly without relief.

This claim having now acquired the authority of a judgment, is among those for which the Legislature has made provision in the City tax-levy of this year, and the creditor may perhaps indulge the hope that all difficulty is now at an end.

The Court has adjudged that the money is due. The Legislature has provided funds wherewith to pay it. But the plaintiff's troubles are not yet ended. The Legislature of 1867 has provided still further impediment.

"No part of said sum" (that is, the sum provided for the payment of judgments) "shall be expended in payment of judgments obtained in contravention of the provisions of chapter 876, of the Laws of 1866." (Section 1, chapter 586, Laws of 1867.)

You ask me in your letter, of April 29, what effect that restriction has on the payment of Mr. STEWART's judgment, and if my answer does not seem to you sufficient to warrant the payment, Mr. STEWART may be left to adopt such further measures as to his counsel may seem best.

Is this just by this gentleman?

His goods were furnished to the Corporation, the debt is due, the debtor has money in his hands wherewith to pay it, and yet it is still a question whether this clause in the tax levy of 1867 does not forbid the debtor to pay the debt.

This most absurd and vicious condition of affairs having been brought about by the Legislature, the Legislature proceeds to erect a most cumbrous and expensive machine in order to remedy the confusion and injustice it has itself produced.

By section 9, chapter 586, Laws of 1867, JOHN H. MARTINDALE, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF and BENJAMIN M. BONNEY, together with the Comptroller, are constituted a Board of Audit to adjust and settle claims against the City.

Their main duty will probably be to examine just such claims as that of Mr. STEWART, and to provide payment therefor by issue of county bonds, &c.

Thus a judgment of a Court of Record, the highest form of evidence of debt heretofore known to the law, may be subject to be reëxamined by a Board of Audit.

And although funds are in the City Treasury wherewith to pay it, another fund is to be raised for the purpose by the issue of County bonds.

I cannot fancy a more lamentable case of legislative folly.

The case of the Tribune Association against the Mayor, above referred to, in which the Supreme Court denied the right of the plaintiff to recover judgment, because of the failure of plaintiff to prove, in open Court, that there were funds in the Treasury wherewith to pay it, a decision which, at first sight, seemed severe and unjust to the creditor, may turn out in the end a more merciful interpretation of the law.

If this sort of reckless, ignorant legislation, even by chance, tended to save the City from any improper expenditure, one might be inclined to overlook some of its follies.

But it is utterly useless in that regard.

It merely impedes the honest creditor in the collection of his just claims. The amount is always pretty sure to be paid in the end, with increased costs, expenses, &c.

Mr. STEWART's judgment must in the end be paid.

Even the Tribune Association, whose right to a judgment the Supreme Court denied, will somehow, directly or indirectly, be paid for its advertisements.

By all this complex entanglement of legislation the City Treasury is not protected. The creditor is simply perplexed and retarded, and, if he be a poor man, (as many of the City creditors are,) perhaps ruined by the delay.

This mode of dealing with creditors, when adopted by individual debtors, is regarded as simply dishonest. I cannot see why this good City of New-York should be, by legislative compulsion, obliged to adopt it.

But it may be answered that Mr. STEWART, before delivering his goods to the Corporation, should have ascertained whether there was an appropriation to pay his claim.

It would have been a difficult investigation even for his lawyer. But had he done so, and ascertained on delivery of the goods that there was a supply of funds out of which payment might then legally be made, how could he assure himself that such supply might not be exhausted when he came to demand payment? How could he assure himself that when he came to demand judgment against his debtor, he could prove in open Court that the amount sought to be recovered still remained unexpended in the City Treasury to the credit of the appropriation to the specific object or purpose upon which the claim sued for is founded?

The whole proceeding is wrong. The relation of the Corporation to its creditors is vicious and degrading, and the unwise and unskillful legislation which has produced it may well cause the Convention, to whose wisdom and patriotism is intrusted the amendment of the State Constitution, to question whether the old theory and practice of local self-government are not the best, whereby cities, counties, villages, were themselves responsible for their own government, enjoying the advantages of the virtue and wisdom of their citizens or suffering from their follies or vices.

I have laid these views thus at length before you, partly in order to prepare your mind for the conclusions to which I have arrived, and which, although I have been unable to afford a definite answer to your definite question, may help to guide you as to the course which all considerations of justice and equity should, in my opinion, lead you to adopt.

First—The City should pay its just debts as soon as it can obtain funds wherewith to do so.

Second—It having now, through the means of the City tax levy, placed within its control funds to enable it to pay its debts, it should not for one moment hesitate to pay them.

Third—By section 22 of the City charter of 1857, the Department of Finance, over which you now preside, is invested with power to settle and adjust all claims in favor of or against the Corporation, and all accounts in which the Corporation is concerned, either as debtor or creditor.

This power has not been taken away by any subsequent legislation. It still exists, and enables you now to adjust and settle all claims against the City by the aid of the information which can be supplied to you by this department, as well as with the knowledge as to the facts which is afforded by your own.

This it is now your official right and your official duty to do under the provisions of the City Charter referred to, viz.: To audit, adjust and settle all legal and equitable claims against the City, whether in judgments or otherwise, and to pay the creditors of the City as soon as you can find money to do so.

All this I advise you to do as soon as possible, and I shall be most happy to supply you with all information in possession of this department which can enable you to perform this duty intelligently. Truly yours,

(Signed) RICHARD O'GORMAN.

As to that letter, I retract not one word; it is all true, and the facts there set forth ought to be understood by the public. I did not therein counsel disobedience to law, but the exercise by the Comptroller of the power possessed by him under the law. I did not advise him to pay *all* claims, but to adjust and settle such as in justice and equity ought to be adjusted and settled; which, in fact, the Board of Audit, with larger powers and larger expense, were then authorized to do and are doing.

IX.—The ninth and last charge is as follows:

"Attending upon the Legislature at Albany to enlarge the appropriations for your office and yourself, and thus increase the taxes."

I attended at Albany last year in obedience to the following resolution of my clients, the Common Council, viz.:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation and A. R. LAWRENCE, Esq., be and they hereby are authorized and empowered to appear at Albany on behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and to oppose the passage of those sections of the bill to create a "Metropolitan Board of Public Works," relating to the revenues which have been pledged by the laws of the State and the ordinances of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, for the payment of the principal or interest of the City debt, and any or all other acts interfering with the Sinking Fund or its revenues, and that the Counsel to the Corporation be and he hereby is authorized to employ such additional counsel as he may deem proper.

While in Albany I found myself opposed to the counsel of the Citizens' Association, who were very much to my regret urging on the Legislature the passage of a "Board of Works for the Government of the City of New-York." The public pretty well remember its scope and object. I opposed it with all my humble strength; I opposed the representatives of the Citizens' Association who supported the bill in Committee; I helped to beat it, and I am glad that I did so. It was an adroit scheme to rob this City of its ancient rights, and place it and its citizens and their property in the hands of a Commission of politicians to be appointed by the Governor. I argued against a bill for transferring the custody of the piers and wharves of this City to another Commission, also to be appointed by the Governor. There, again, I found the representatives of the Citizens' Association on the other side—on the side of the parties who would strip this City—my client—of its property, and transfer it to Commissioners to be appointed by partisans for partisan purposes. I helped to beat that bill, and it was beaten. The banks strove to pass a bill requiring the citizens of New-York to repay them certain taxes, which they claimed to have paid in their own wrong in the years 1861 and 1862. I argued that question; I prepared printed points. The amount involved in that matter was very large—probably a few hundred thousand dollars; I succeeded; I beat the banks, and to that extent saved the pockets of the citizens. But the counsel of the Citizens' Association gave me no aid in that contest. Wherever there was any wrong to be done to the City, whenever any of its rights or franchises were to be taken away, where any interests of moneyed corporations were to be subserved, the counsel of the Citizens' Association were sure to be on hand to help the project; but when the City was to be served or saved unnecessary expense, I did not see them on my side. You have now seen what was my business in Albany. I went there in obedience to the instructions of my client, and in the performance of my official duty. I regret to say that it was part of that duty to oppose the counsel of the Citizens' Association, and defeat their efforts to take this City out of all control of its citizens, and erect over it a series of those political "rings," commonly called Commissioners. I did ask the Committee on the Tax Levy to increase the appropriation to my department by the addition of $5,000 rent for my offices. I did so openly, and because the increase was just and necessary. Would the Citizens' Association prefer that I had left the offices now occupied by me, and gone to those for which FERNANDO WOOD is anxious to collect rent from the City; or do you think it right that I should be the only one of the heads of Executive Departments of this City, who is obliged to pay rent for his office. I have now done with the nine charges which you have set forth in your communication. There are various minor falsehoods, insinuations, suppressions of truth, suggestions of untruth, scattered over your letter, to which I have not time or space to refer.

I regret that my answer has occupied so much space, but your indictment was elaborate, well, and no doubt, long prepared, and a shorter reply would have been insufficient. I trust I have met the charges directly, with clearness and good temper. To those who know me, it might have been sufficient to have said that your charges, innuendoes, suggestions, &c., were all untrue. But it is better to make these things clear. Your account of what my official record shows is a gross slander—an utter perversion of the truth. I am not in the habit of speaking or of writing much in praise of myself, but I do now claim that my official record shows industry, fidelity and eminent success; and in support of this claim, I appeal to the Courts in which I have represented the City—to the Counsel who have been opposed to me, or associated with me. I have not increased the burdens of the taxpayers, but diminished them by the successful conduct of various suits and proceedings in which they were interested. I can point to litigations conducted by me in behalf of the City, since I came into office, in which the sums thus saved to the City Treasury, amounted in the aggregate to not less than $2,000,000. I have fully kept the promise contained in my letter to the Citizens' Association, dated Nov. 12, 1866, with a copy of which you preface your letter. I have been as earnest as yourselves to defend the rights of the City, assert its honor, and protect its finances, from adverse influences from whatever quarter, or in whatever shape they might assail it. I have defended these rights, and that honor even against you, the Citizens' Association—whose representatives in Albany I found joined in a conspiracy to assail these rights. I have protected its finances in a hundred cases, where they were more or less in danger. I have consented to no illegal assault on them from any quarter, and to the utmost of the means which the law afforded me, I have fought against such assault.

The Citizens' Association, through you, its Chairman, have given circulation to nine calumnies against me. Now let me ask what is the Citizens' Association? of whom it is composed? who are its working members? who are its employes? Are there not paraded on its printed papers, on its list of committees, the names of reputable citizens, who take no part in its transactions, and have ceased to contribute to its treasury? Which of its members has been a party to this attack on me? Who has prepared the statement to which you have affixed your name? Do you hold yourself answerable for the truth of its contents, or have you not, as Chairman, merely signed this document, placed in your hands by others, and of the contents of which you have no personal knowledge? Let me see my true and real assailants, who use you merely as a respectable stalking horse, from behind which they shoot poisoned arrows. I object to fight in the dark. So much for the Citizens' Association and their charges against me. Now, Mr. PETER COOPER, a word or two as to yourself. You are a citizen, advanced in years, a man of wealth and good repute. You are considered to be an honest and a Christian man. I am desirous to treat you with all due respect. But how can you reconcile it with your honesty and Christianity to lend your name to the slander of a man as honest, but not so wealthy as yourself. The very form and style of your letter is a fraud. You direct it as a letter to me. In it you ask me for an explanation of the charges made therein against me. Your letter is delivered to me on the afternoon of November 18. It appears in print on the morning of November 19. It must have been in type before it was delivered to me. Thus you obtain several days start for a series of well-prepared and unmitigated slanders. You secure the most efficient means of prejudicing the public mind against me. It will have been for days noised around that charges had been prepared against me by the Citizens' Association, and Society, always ready to believe ill of any one, may be induced to censure me in advance. Be it so; against your name I set mine, a name just as stainless as your own. Did it never occur to you that it would have been courteous, fair and proper to have stated your complaints to me, to have asked me for information on the subject which would have been readily and cheerfully supplied to you before appearing in the public Press as my accuser. This indictment against me must have been for months in preparation. Silently, stealthily, with all the secrecy of a spy or a detective, your agents have been at their leisure accumulating these falsehoods and moulding them in specious shape in order to take me at a vantage and launch them at me unprepared. I am obliged in a few days, hastily and in the midst of important and pressing official duties to prepare an answer. I am forced to answer now, because I will not leave any man in doubt as to my honor or my readiness to explain my conduct. If you, a merchant, suspected the honor of one of your clerks or your porters, I doubt much if you would not have treated him with more candor, consideration and courtesy than you have used toward the chief law officer of the City of New-York. For this conduct you, in your character of Chairman of the Citizens' Association, deserve no courtesy from me.

I, therefore, omit the useless ceremony of sending this document to you, but send it direct to the newspapers, where you can examine it at your leisure.

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD O'GORMAN.

The Recent Departures for Liberia.

Among the passengers in the ship *Golconda*, from Charleston, S. C., for Liberia, were Rev. RALPH R. GURLEY and his son McDONALD. Dr. GURLEY has been connected with the American Colonization Society for many years, and is at present an Honorary Secretary. His health has been failing of late years and that of his son is quite delicate. In the hopes of improving their health they make this voyage, and Dr. GURLEY, if able to do so, proposes to look after the interests of the Society while absent. They expect to return in about five months. The *Golconda* (which makes two trips per year under the auspices of the Society) takes out on this trip 312 emigrants, one family of whom are from Pennsylvania, and the remainder from Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina. There are 650 applications for passage next Spring, but the Society have not the means to send that number; however, efforts will be made to accommodate them. Of those who left Georgia the Columbus *Sun* says:

"Some three hundred and fifty negroes left yesterday, *via* a special train of eight box cars. We are informed that nineteen of them are from one plantation. A large number of freedmen assembled at the depot to see them. A few very foolish ones who think that two drums, one fife and a United States flag, are indispensable to everthing, be it a funeral or a ball, provided with these implements proceeded to the place of departure and rub-a-dubbed considerably. There was a good deal of praying, talking and crying among squads of the emigrants and their friends, but no general performance occurred. These freedmen go out under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. The Government pays the expense of transportation. Considerable baggage was carried. Over half of those who left were women and adults."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Non-Enumerated Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
- 4051—Walsh Ex'r et al. vs. Saxton.
- 1743—Kent vs. Rossett et al.
- 2115—Livingston et al. vs. Van Ness et al.
- 3279—Trundy vs. Young.
- 3463—Ogden et al. vs. Hoggett.
- 3917—World Co. vs. Poppe.
- 3937—Hamlin et al. vs. Lowenstein.
- 4021—Spencer vs. Rogers.
- 4157—Frank vs. George.
- 4313—Ronkow vs. Jenkins.
- 4453—Woodruff vs. Finley.
- 4463—Washburn and Moen Wire Works vs. Demorest.
- 4537—Colgate et al. vs. Hanson et al.
- 4539—Hoffman vs. Thompson.
- 4547—Northrup vs. Challis, imp'd.
- 4571—McMurty et al. vs. Ransom et al.
- 4581—Raphael vs. Conant.
- 4777—Lourey et al. Ex'r vs. Spinoler.
- 4997—Wood vs. Kasson.
- 3821—Mount et al. vs. Hawkes.
- 5005—Haviland et al. vs. Demorest et al.
- 5009—Cunningham vs. Reuss.
- 5049—Coulter et al. vs. Hayes et al.
- 5067—Lynch vs. Lynch.
- 5085—Ham et al. vs. Corwin et al.
- 5087—Wilson vs. City of Brooklyn.
- 5045—Meyer vs. Lyman.

Part II.—Held by E. D. Smith, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
- 162—Monahan vs. Cunningham, et al.
- 1746—Willis vs. Mayer.
- 2502—Satterlee vs. Dimon.
- 2588—Deene vs. Rankin.
- 3450—Kenny vs. Hinds.
- 3994—Burnham vs. Walker Valley Oil Co.
- 4006—Birdseye vs. O'Leary.
- 4238—Fremis vs. Ashfield.
- 4274—Wooster, &c. vs. Munich, et al.
- 4296—Brewster vs. Lent.
- 4476—Herman vs. Kapff, et al.
- 4394—Myer vs. Matty.
- 4438—National Union Bank of New-London vs. Moore.
- 4442—Ogden vs. Murphy et al.
- 4476—Wright vs. McKechnie.
- 4492—Kessell vs. Albetes et al.
- 4512—Lougham vs. Fisher.
- 4546—World Company vs. Onnch.
- 4588—Stern vs. Kerrigan, Jr. et al.
- 4624—Hull et al. vs. Harris et al.
- 4742—Myers et al. vs. Muren.
- 4746—Freur et al. vs. Wolf et al.
- 4772—Wood vs. Van Eisenberg.
- 4930—Griffith vs. Williamson.
- 4934—Hallgarten vs. Gibson.
- 4980—Hook et al. vs. Nolte et al.
- 4982—Mills et al. vs. Wolf et al.
- 5012—Brown et al. vs. Rider et al.
- 5014—Quintard et al. vs. Balcom.
- 5018—Whiteside vs. Anglem.
- 5036—Obersky et al. vs. Bayersdorfer.
- 5082—Bondy et al. vs. Kammerer.
- 4346—Beech vs. Dawson.
- 4698—Koop et al. vs. Matthews.
- 2726—Geissenheimer vs. Leopold.
- 4622—Bernard vs. Formes, et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Calendar will be called on Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Callender at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
- 44—Comstock vs. Shafer.
- 67—Hardie vs. Harwood et al.
- 92—Ashcroft vs. Lansdell.
- 95—Owen vs. Am. H. and C. P. Co.
- 106—Bamberger vs. The Sheriff.
- 113—Wilson vs. Wilson.
- 123½—Gillich vs. Gillich.
- 124—Missmore vs. Schmale.
- 135—Comean et al. vs. Noach, &c.
- 145—Oliver et al. vs. Gordineah.
- 146—Stowell vs. Stowell.
- 156—Ingraham, Receiver, vs. Robert.
- 157—Baxter et al. vs. Hall et al.
- 165—Toole et al vs. Gorcouna.
- 168—In re. Thos. M. Wheeler, &c.
- 177—In re. Russell File Co.

Call No. 200—In re. Will of Fredk. G. King.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
- 3319—Hatfield vs. New-York Ice Co.
- 2383½—Swift vs. Wylie.
- 3265—Hawkins vs. Pemberton et al.
- 3483—Becker vs. De Graaf.
- 3475—Goodman vs. Stein et al.
- 3399—Field et al. vs. Robins.
- 3371—Schulhoeffer vs. Metzger.
- 1373—Carnes vs. Platt.
- 3339—Ward vs. Cent. Park N. & E. R. R. Co.
- 3373—Hart vs. Willis.
- 3391—Johnson vs. Mulvey.
- 3397—Na'l Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Ross.
- 3437—Levy vs. Godfrey.
- 3441—Denny vs. Havens et al.
- 3113—Schermerhorn vs. Barnes Ex., &c.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
- 1106—Nickerson vs. Amer. Tel. Co.
- 3470—Codling vs. Pike.
- 3416—Knowles vs. Waterhouse et al.
- 2720—Noonan vs. Stewart et al.
- 2216—Brush vs. Brush.
- 2218—President of Lee Bank vs. Murray.
- 2220—Shelling vs. Kunzeman.
- 2226—Ellis vs. McKeenan.
- 2296—Simpson vs. Froment.
- 2304—Roe vs. Norris.
- 2306—Babcock vs. Beekman.
- 2310—Troy City Bank vs. Jackson.
- 2312—Lord vs. Adams.
- 2300—Potter et al. vs. Tilton.
- 2346—Michoer vs. Granse.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.

Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—

One Hour Causes.

Nos.
- 1287—Norton et al vs. Lawrence et al.
- 1798—Anderson vs. Van Bell, &c.
- 1648—Hisu vs. Wetherell et al.
- 1360—Miller et al. vs. Bach.
- 1427—Hoger, &c., vs. Hyde, et al.
- 1478—Meyer, &c., vs. Kernback.
- 1303—Dabron vs. Scheverin.
- 1270—Amson vs. Stemmor.
- 1434—Stout et al. vs. Webster.
- 1552—Finn vs. Hall.
- 1564—Johns vs. Menseeheimer.
- 32—Soule vs. John Kelly, Sheriff.
- 1771—Lupton vs. Sime.
- 1476—Rich vs. Lyons.
- 1654—Brown vs. Whittaker, Jr.
- 1843—Sloan vs. Lawrence.
- 1714—Stock vs. Herne et al.
- 1514—Bliss et al. vs. Farrell.
- 1744—Day vs. Wallin.
- 1853—Burgess et al. vs. Loewenstein et al.
- 1086—Ives et al. vs. Loewenstein et al.
- 1087—Same vs. Dooley.
- 1758—Jacob vs. Joseph, &c.
- 1852—Lienau vs. Schultz.
- 1750—Funcke vs. Bahr.
- 1784—Fountain vs. Lexow.
- 945—Wolf, infant, &c., vs. Tracy.
- 1756—Schmidnauzer vs. Fatzer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
- —Wood vs. McClelland.
- —Endreass vs. Ackerman.
- 86—Weisner vs. Oacks.
- 89—Willinbrink vs. Oacks.
- —Burnap vs. Kepser.
- 103—Eisner vs. Westheimer.
- 104—Lederer vs. Westheimer.
- 109—Brandel vs. Tyman.
- 119—Henderson vs. Van Schaick.
- —Fogarty vs. Crawley.
- 124—Meyer vs. Steiner.
- 127—Valk vs. Schultz.
- 128—Carl vs. Cullen.
- —Devlin vs. Oliver.
- 111—Tragersen vs. Brenhan.
- 112—Tragersen vs. Brenhan.
- 81—Laffrey vs. Hart.
- 130—Moffat vs. Hart.
- 131—Churchill vs. Hart.
- 132—Dale vs. Little.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ALLEGED WHISKY FRAUD.

The United States vs. *Isaac Newman, Henry D. Morgan and John Leyer.*—The defendants are charged with illegally removing whisky from a distillery in Forty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue, to Kerr's rectifying establishment in Seventeenth-street. Morgan and Leyer were discovered in the act of removing it on the 20th of last month, and Newman was found in the distillery. Morgan admitted removing three lots on one permit. The examination will be resumed on Saturday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Before Judge E. Darwin Smith and a Jury.

THE ALLAIRE WILL CASE—CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL.

F. W. Roe et al. vs. *Catalia A. T. Allaire, Executrix, &c., of the Last Will of James P. Allaire, Deceased.*—The trial of this interesting and very noted case, after occupying the attention of the Court and jury for five days, was concluded yesterday. We have several times fully reported it in the TIMES, and we now merely give a brief outline of the facts, omitting the able charge of the Judge for want of space. Mr. James P. Allaire died in 1858, at an advanced age. He was a man well known in this community, and by his skill, industry and enterprise had acquired quite a fortune. In 1846 or 1847, he married a woman who had been for years in his house as nurse and housekeeper, and who had taken care of the first Mrs. Allaire in her last illness. The marriage was a private one—in fact the two did not publicly acknowledge they were married until some time after that event took place, and shortly before a son was born. This circumstance, with others not necessary to specify, produced an estrangement between Mr. Allaire and his grown-up son and daughters—four in all—by his former wife. Prior to this period he had made three wills—the first in 1836, the second in 1841 and the third in 1845. The will in dispute was made in 1850, after the second marriage, and after the birth of the son, who is known by the name of Hal. By the terms of this will all the children by the first wife were bequeathed the sum of $100 each, and the remainder of the estate, valued at from $100,000 to $260,000—with the exception of a small farm in New-Jersey—was devised to the second wife, and her son Hal in fee after the mother's death. The latter was made sole executrix, and she is the defendant in this suit. The will was admitted to probate after a long contest in the Surrogate's Court. An appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court. That tribunal directed that issues be framed and the same tried before a jury. The first trial was before Judge Davis in October 1866, when after four or five days' investigation the jury failed to agree. This, therefore, is a re-trial. The following are the issues framed and upon which the jury are to pass: 1st. Whether the paper writing mentioned was signed by the said James P. Allaire in the presence of all the subscribing witnesses thereto, and if not whether the same was signed in the presence of any of them, and if so, which of them, and when and where; 2d. Whether the signature to said paper was acknowledged, by the said James P. Allaire, to be his signature, to any of said subscribing witnesses, and where and when it was so acknowledged; 3d. Whether the said witnesses, and, if so, which of them, signed said paper writing as witnesses thereto at the request of the said James P. Allaire; 4th. Whether the said James P. Allaire acknowledged said paper writing to be his last will, to said witnesses, or to any of them, and, if so, which of them; 5th. Whether the said paper was obtained from said James P. Allaire by undue influence.

The defendant having the affirmative of the issues, the counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. James T. Brady, when the testimony was all in, summed up first, and he was followed by Mr. John Graham for the defence. The arguments of these distinguished members of the Bar were very long and very able. At some parts in both the speeches the pathos and eloquence were such as to cause tears, not only from several spectators in the crowded Court-room, but also from the eyes of some in the jury-box.

The Court charged the jury at considerable length upon all the questions of law involved, and called their attention to the leading points relied upon by the respective parties. A sealed verdict is to be rendered at the opening of the Court this morning.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Brady and Mr. Lyon; for defendant, Mr. Graham and Mr. Cochrane.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Judge Leonard, and Judges Clerke and Sutherland.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SELMA AGAIN.

In this action the plaintiff had obtained an attachment under the code of New-York against the defendant, which the Receiver of the latter seeks to set aside. The Court, after listening to a statement of defendants' counsel of some of the grounds whereon the Receiver moves, suggested, that in view of the fact that cases against other banks are pending, and which are dependent upon this, similar questions being involved, the case should go to the Court of Appeals, and that disposition was made of it.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—Nov. 21.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

BROKER'S COMMISSIONS.

Philip Dreyer vs. *Eliza Orth.*—This was an action to recover $180 broker's commissions, at the rate of five per cent., for hunting up and purchasing a place of business for defendant. Plaintiff produced a written contract between himself and defendant, setting forth the terms of the agreement and claimed that in accordance therewith he purchased for defendant the place of business No. 3 Chambers-street.

Defendant denied that she ever signed the contract, or that she obtained the place through the agency of plaintiff.

The chief question for the jury was whether the signature of defendant to the contract was a forgery. The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict.

A. H. Reavy for plaintiff; Lewis Johnson for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Nov. 21.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF TENANTS FOR SIDEWALK ACCIDENTS.

Mary Gallagher vs. *James Kearney.*—This was an action to recover damages for injuries received in slipping up and falling on the sidewalk in front of No. 226 West Thirtieth-street, in January, 1866. Defendant was the occupant of the premises, in front of which plaintiff claimed that the accident happened, and it was claimed that the mishap occurred in consequence of defendant neglecting to clean the snow and ice from his sidewalk in accordance with the Corporation ordinance. Defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that defendant was not liable to private parties who received injuries in that manner, even admitting (which he denied) that he had neglected to properly clean the sidewalk, but that his liability was to the City only, and to the extent of the fine imposed for a violation of the ordinance. The Court overruled the motion and the case went to the jury on the evidence. From the testimony of plaintiff herself as well as of the defendant, it appeared probable that she had mistaken the house in front of which the injury was received, and that it occurred in front of No. 228 instead of No. 226. The jury, therefore, returned a verdict for the defendant.

C. S. Spencer for plaintiff; N. J. Waterbury for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 21.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

M. J. A. McCaffrey *vs.* Daniel T. Murphy; Blossom *vs.* Monahan; Terrell *vs.* Titus; Patterson *vs.* Bloomer; Eyre *vs.* Odair et al.; allowance $1,000; Jonathan Smith *vs.* Elisha W. Chester et al., granted on terms; Mary W. Nixon *vs.* R. O. Moses et al.; Griffith *vs.* Williamson; The People ex rel. Spaulding *vs.* Kelly, Sheriff, motion granted and *mandamus* allowed; The Same ex rel. Keever *vs.* The Same, same decision; C. C. Mackay *vs.* John A. McKechnie et al.; J. Smith *vs.* E. W. Chester, granted on terms.

MOTIONS DENIED.

W. W. Robbins *vs.* Joseph Miller et al., denied with $10 costs; Wm. J. Howell, Jr., et al. *vs.* P. W. Hoagland, et al., with $10 costs; Wm. G. Toole et al. *vs.* D. Goicourria; The People of the State of New-York ex rel. Mary A. Rever *vs.* John Kelly, Sheriff, denied with $10 costs.

JUDGMENTS ORDERED.

J. H. Tuck *vs.* W. H. Wilson. Frost *vs.* Frost. Ferguson *vs.* Sweet et al.; foreclosure and sale ordered. A. S. Hammersly *vs.* Felix Byrne et al.; report confirmed. Mutual Life Insurance Co. *vs.* Charles R. Woodworth; reference ordered. Daniel R. Knowlton *vs.* John H. Thory; reference ordered to ascertain facts and report the amount due. W. J. Stilt *vs.* Ernest Fielder; allowance of five per cent. ordered. Akin *vs.* Martin; motion dismissed. Maria Rosavaglia *vs.* Andrew Focacci; bail reduced to $200. Williams *vs.* Williams; case should be noticed for Special Term. Henry Spath *vs.* Nannetta Sperry; motion granted for first Friday in December.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 21, 1867.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '68, C. .. 138⅛	200 Cum. Coal P. .. 27⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. .. 113	100 Canton Co. .. 45
2,000 do .. 112⅞	100 Pacific Mail ..s30 131⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s., C.. '65 .. 106⅛	200 do ..s30 131⅛
	100 do .. 131⅛
2,000 do .. 106¼	400 do .. 132
5,000 do .. 106⅛	100 do ..s30 132
5,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 New .. 107⅛	100 do .. 132⅛
	100 do .. 131⅛
20,000 do .. 107⅛	100 do ..s60 132
50,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss. .. 107½	25 do .. 133⅛
	20 do ..2d call 133
9,000 do .. 107⅝	600 Adams Ex. Co .. 73½
50,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40, C. .. 101⅞	12 do .. 73
55,000 do .. 101⅜	30 do ..2d call 73⅞
50,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s. R. .. 100¾	50 Wells-Fargo Ex .. 53
	5 Am. Ex .. 72
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 .. 108	40 do .. 72¼
	100 U. S. Ex .. 74
30,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series .. 105⅛	100 do .. 73⅛
	100 do .. 73⅜
12,500 do 3d series .. 105⅛	800 Mer. Union Ex .. 33⅞
1,000 Tenn 6s. ex-c .. 65⅛	100 do .. 34⅛
5,000 do .. 65	10 do .. 34
13,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new .. 62⅝	100 do ..s30 34¼
35,000 do .. 62⅛	700 N. Y. Cen. .. 113⅜
10,000 do ..b30 63	100 do ..s10 113⅝
1,000 do .. 62⅜	200 do ..b30 114
2,500 Virginia 6s, new .. 44	200 do ..2d call 114
3,000 do ..2d call .. 43⅛	300 Hud. Riv. R. .. 125
500 Ga. St. 7s .. 83	100 Erie R. .. 71¼
10,500 N. C. S. 6s ..x.c. .. 54	600 do .. 71⅛
1,000 do .. 54½	400 do .. 71
5,000 do .. 54¼	100 do ..b10 71⅛
1,300 N. C. St. 6s. new. Small .. 50	22 do ..2d call 71
	100 do .. 71⅜
20,000 Mo. St. 6s .. 94⅞	100 do ..s3 71¼
35,000 do .. 94¾	50 Reading R. .. 96
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue .. 82⅝	200 do .. 96⅛
	100 Stonington R .. 85
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R .. 94⅜	10 Nor. & Wor .. 92
	16 N. Y. & N. H. R .. 124
20,000 O. & M. Cer .. 25⅝	300 M. S. & N. I. R .. 79⅜
12,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83 .. 91	50 do .. 80
3,000 Erie 1st M .. 102⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts. R .. 83⅛
2,000 do .. 102⅜	200 do .. 83¼
10,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st. .. 95	525 Chi. & N. W. R .. 57
27,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs .. 81¾	200 do .. 57⅛
	300 do .. 57⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st .. 86	35 do .. 56
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d .. 98	100 Chic. & N. W. P .. 64⅛
15 Bank S. of N. Y .. 108	100 do ..2d call 64¼
15 Am. Ex. Bk .. 113½	200 Chic. & R. I. .. 9-⅛
10 Bank of N. Amer .. 110	25 Cleve. & Tol. R .. 102½
100 Atlantic Mail .. 117¼	100 M. & St. P. .. 39⅜
100 do .. 117½	100 M. & St. P. Pf .. 61¼
100 Met'n Bank .. 133	75 do .. 61⅛
7 Continental Bank .. 106	200 Tol., W. & W .. 38
15 Bank of Commerce .. 116⅛	50 N. J. Cen. R .. 119⅛
100 West. U. Tel. ..s60 31⅛	10 do .. 119⅝
1200 do .. 31⅛	100 P., F. W. & C. ..s30 97⅛
200 do ..2d call 31⅜	200 Chic. & Alt .. 121
200 do .. 31⅞	200 Del., L. & W. R .. 114
300 Adams Ex. Co .. 73⅜	100 Mar. Min Co. .. 8
200 do ..b30 74	200 Erie R. .. 71⅜
100 U. S. Ex. Co .. 73⅛	21 Chi. & N. W. Pf .. 64½
300 do .. 73	45 Chi. & R. I. .. 95¼
100 Canton Co .. 45⅛	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s., R., '62 .. 104⅜	700 West. Union Tel .. 31⅝
	100 Quick. Min. Co .. 17⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64 .. 105⅛	200 Canton Co ..b10 45⅜
	600 Adams Ex. Co .. 74
3,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 .. 106⅛	600 do .. 73¾
	100 U.S. Ex. Co .. 74
20,000 U. S. 5-20s. C., '65 new .. 107⅝	200 Wells Fargo Ex .. 53⅛
	10 Mer. U. Ex .. 34
22,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '67 New Issue .. 107⅝	90 do .. 33⅞
	100 Erie R. .. 71⅜
25,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, 2d ser .. 105⅛	300 do .. 70¾
	100 do ..b30 71¼
1,000 Tenn. 6s. new .. 62⅝	50 Ill. Central R. .. 130
5,000 do .. 62⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts. R. .. 83
1,000 N. Car 6s ..x-c 54¼	20 Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 93½
15,000 O. & M. Cer. .. 25½	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf .. 64⅛
10,000 do ..s30 25⅛	200 do .. 64⅛
25 Pac. Mail .. 132¼	100 Chic. & R. I. R. .. 95⅜
500 do .. 132	100 Mil. & St. Paul. Pf .. 61
200 do .. 131⅞	400 P., F. W. & Chi .. 97⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Quicksilver .. 18	300 M. S. & N. I. R. .. 79¾
100 Pacific Mail .. 132⅛	100 do ..b10 80
20 do .. 132	100 do .. 79⅞
100 West. U. Tel ..s30 31⅛	300 do ..b3 80
100 do ..b10 31⅛	100 do ..c 79⅞
200 do .. 31½	200 do .. 80
200 N. Y. Cen .. 113⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R. .. 129½
800 Erie R. .. 71	400 Clev. & Pitts .. 83½
2200 do .. 71⅛	200 do .. 83½
600 do ..b3 71⅛	400 Chic. R. I. & P. .. 95¼
2200 do ..c 71⅛	100 do ..b3 95⅜
200 do ..b10 71⅛	100 do ..b30 95½
800 do ..s3 71⅛	100 do .. 95⅜
200 Hud. R. R. ..c 124⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. R. .. 57
200 Reading R. .. 96⅛	200 do .. 57⅛
500 do ..c 96¼	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf .. 64¼
81 Adams Express .. 73	800 do .. 64⅛
200 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. .. 97½	800 do ..c 64⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & Mis. Cer .. 25⅛	100 Reading R. .. 96⅜
100 Adams Ex .. 73½	200 do ..s30 96⅛
500 Mer. U. Ex .. 34¼	400 do .. 96½
100 do .. 34⅛	100 Hud. Riv. R. .. 124⅞
50 do .. 34	50 Tol., W. & W. .. 37⅜
300 do .. 33⅞	100 P. F. W. & C. ..b10 98
100 do ..b30 34	100 Mich. Cen. R. .. 110⅜
100 do .. 33⅛	100 Mich. S. & N. I. b10 80⅛
300 do .. 33⅞	300 do .. 80⅛
200 do .. 33⅛	400 do ..b3 80⅛
200 Pacific Mail .. 133⅛	100 do .. 80
100 do ..c 133⅜	200 do ..c 80
200 do .. 133⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts .. 83½
200 do .. 133	400 Chi., R. I. & P. .. 95⅜
200 W. U. Tel .. 31⅞	100 do ..b30 95⅞
100 do ..b10 32	100 do .. 95½
300 do .. 32	200 do ..c 95⅝
500 Erie Railroad .. 71⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. R. .. 57½
500 N. Y. Cen. R .. 114⅜	100 do .. 57⅜
1600 do .. 114⅛	100 do ..c 57⅜
100 do ..b3 114⅝	100 Chic. & N.W.Pr..b3 64½
200 do .. 114⅝	

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Canton Co .. 45⅛	50 U. S. Ex. Co .. 74
100 do .. 45½	300 N. Y. Cent .. 113¾
300 Adams Ex .. 74	3200 Reading R. .. 96
200 Pacific Mail .. 131⅛	200 do .. 96⅛
100 do .. 131¼	200 do ..b10 96
100 do ..s60 131	100 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf. 61⅛
200 do .. 131⅛	100 P., F. W. & C. .. 97⅜
100 do .. 131	200 M. S. & N. I. .. 79⅝
3600 Erie R. .. 70⅜	200 do ..b5 79⅜
200 do ..b4 70⅜	100 do ..s3 79⅝
1500 do ..b3 70¾	200 Cleve. & Tol .. 102⅜
300 do ..s3 70⅝	200 Cleve. & Pitts .. 83
200 do ..b10 70¾	100 Chic., R. I. & P. ..s3 95¼
200 do ..b5 70¾	300 Chi. & N. W. R. .. 57½
100 do ..s10 70⅝	200 Chic. & N.W.Pf .. 61¼

THURSDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The activity in the Money market continues with only a partial abatement of yesterday's pressure from the Brokers. This being the third or fourth day of extreme stringency, the business and wants of the Stock Exchange are gradually adapting themselves to the altered state of supply from Money lenders. A number of the Brokers, at 2 o'clock, reported a tendency to ease in the market, but the general or prevailing feeling is that Money at call is active at 7 ℘ cent., and on Merchant paper—outside of Bank, where regular dealers are moderately accommodated at 7 ℘ cent.—the rates are not only higher but negotiations more difficult than usual. The reasons for this, are first that nearly all Money lenders prefer to keep their balances at call at 7 ℘ cent., rather than yield to the temptation of a much higher interest on time obligations; and secondly, one or two considerable mercantile failures within a day or two past have increased the distrust in paper heretofore esteemed first-class. The house of Messrs. JAS. K. PLACE & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Sugar Refiners, was announced last night, and their estate it is apprehended will wind up badly, about 5 ℘ cent., at best, on a million of dollars of liabilities. The special partner in the concern is Mr. SPARKMAN, the President of a small National Banking Association, in the building of BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., No. 59 Wall-street. The Bank (known as the Manufacturers' National) was not in the Clearing House, nor were its weekly averages reported in the returns of the House; but there is no doubt, we believe, of its entire solvency, on a capital of $250,000, although a contrary or less favorable report was current early in the day, growing out of the circumstance that the Bank of the Republic had declined to continue to stand for its daily clearances. The President, Mr. SPARKMAN, promptly resigned, and Mr. FIRMAN was elected in his place, and the clearances of the Bank will go on, as usual, through the Fourth National Bank. There was a rumor this afternoon that a shipping firm of respectability are in difficulties, but we had no authentic confirmation of this story after 'Change hours.

The sales of Gold opened at 139⅞ ℘ cent. this morning, and so continued until nearly 2 o'clock P. M., when the price gave way to 139½@139⅜@139¼ ℘ cent. The change in the market was ascribed to Washington rumors. There was no Cable news of this day's markets on the other side up to the close of business. The Foreign Exchanges were firm on the basis of 109⅝@109¾ ℘ cent. for 60-day Bills on London.

The Public Funds were fairly active for the new 5-20s of 1865-67, January and July interest, at 107⅝ ℘ cent., and other descriptions were steady in prices on a moderate demand.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was quite feverish on Erie Stock, which, in a large measure gives tone to the current speculation. The sales were at 71@71⅛@70⅞ ℘ cent., and the movement regarded as weak, although it failed to influence adversely the other New-York and Western Roads, as compared with last night's quotations. The Express Stocks were again firm and in request. Pacific Mail has been weakened by the complications and suspended result of the annual meeting of yesterday. Sales were made down to 131⅛ ℘ cent.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. The Public Funds were steady; Gold weak at 139¼; the Railway market firm on Northwest Common; steady on the other Western Boards and New-York Central, and somewhat feverish on Erie.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅞	101¾	Missouris	95	94¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108	Northwest	57⅛	57⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107½	107⅜	N. West Pref	64⅛	64½
N. Y. Central	113⅞	113⅜	Rock Island	95⅛	95⅞
Erie	71⅛	70⅞	Fort Wayne	97½	97⅜
Hudson	125⅛	125	W. U. Telegraph	30⅞	31⅛
Reading	96⅛	96⅛	St. Paul Pref	61⅝	61
Mich. Southern	80⅛	79¾	Pacific Mail	133	131
Pittsburgh	83⅜	82¾	American Gold	139⅞	139⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	62⅜	62⅜	Bills on London	109⅝	109¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1867 .. 141⅛	5-20 reg. 1865, new iss .. 107⅛
6 ℘ cent., coup., 1868 .. 138	5-20 cou., 1865, new is .. 107⅜
6 ℘ cent., reg., 1881 .. 113	5-20 cou., 1867 .. 107½
500 & 1,000, 1881 .. 113	5-20 reg., 1867 .. 107½
5-20 registered, 1862 .. 104⅜	5 ℘ ct., reg., 1871 .. 115
5-20 500 & 1,000 .. 108	10-40 registered, 1874 .. 100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000 .. 105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874 .. 101⅝
5-20 reg., 1865 .. 105⅛	7 3-10 2d series .. 105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 .. 106⅛	7 3-10 3d series .. 105½

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c., 1870 .. 101	Illinois War Loan .. 101⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan .. 107¼	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1883 .. 90
N. Y. B'y loan .. 107⅛	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. Ln. 100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872 100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c. 64⅜
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873 100	Tennessee new bds .. 62⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874 100	Tennessee 5s, new bds. 59
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875 100	Virginia 6s, ex coup .. 46
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877 100	Virginia 6s, n. b. .. 43
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874 91	Georgia 6s .. 71⅛
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875 91	Georgia 7s, new bonds .. 83
Illinois C. bonds 1860 .. 101	North Carolina 6s .. 62
Illinois reg., 1860 .. 101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons .. 54⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860 .. 101¼	North Car. 6s, n. bds .. 54⅛
Il. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862 .. 101⅜	Missouri 6s .. 94⅜
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865 .. 101¼	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is. 82½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870 .. 101¼	Missouri Pacific R. is .. 94⅜
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877 .. 101⅛	Connecticut 6s .. 99½
Illinois coupon 1879 .. 101⅛	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York .. 127	Bank of North Am'a .. 109
Manhattan .. 135	Hanover .. 110
Merchants' .. 116	Metropolitan .. 131
Mechanics' .. 120	Market .. 110
Union .. 113½	Shoe and Leather .. 111
America .. 140	Continental .. 106
Phenix .. 104	St. Nicholas .. 103
Tradesmen's .. 133½	Marine .. 140
National .. 108	Commonwealth .. 108
Seventh Ward .. 110	Importers' & Trad's .. 116½
State of New-York .. 106	Manuf's & Merch'ts .. 106
Commerce .. 116	Central National .. 103½
Ocean .. 103	Fourth National .. 106½
American Exchange .. 113½	Oriental Bank .. 135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 .. 91	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts. 93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887 .. 91	Lack. & West'n. bds .. 95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E's .. 88	Tol. & W. 1st Mort .. 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s., Sub'n .. 85	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd. 88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 .. 102	Tol. & W. 2d M. .. 76⅛
Erie 1st M., 1867 .. 102⅜	Tol. & W. Equip. bds .. 66½
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879 .. 102½	Tol., W. & West'n S.F. 91
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883 .. 98	Gt. Western, 1st M. '68. 95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880 .. 91¼	Gt. Western 2d M. '93. 70¼
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888 .. 90⅛	Quincy & Tol., 1st M. '90. 70
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869 102½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M. .. 70
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85 104⅜	Gal. & Chic. 2d M. .. 97
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875 .. 93	Chi. & R. I. 1st M. .. 101
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72 .. 100⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F. .. 102⅛
Harlem 3d M., 1868 .. 100	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M. .. 103
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s '82 108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. 104
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M. .. 111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. 97⅛
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M. .. 88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. 86½
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68 97	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con. 86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c. 97	Cleve. & P. 4th M. .. 70
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 95	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc. 90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870 .. 118	Peninsula R. R. bonds .. 78
Alton & T. H. 1st M. .. 95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. .. 86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. 81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. .. 77
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc. 77⅛	Chic. & Mil. 1st M. .. 86
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund. 96	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st Mge. 64
Chi. & N. W. 1st M. .. 83	N. Y. & N. H. 6s .. 97
Cop. 7 ℘ cent. conv. .. 81⅜	

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 6 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,061,535	Decrease. £210,788
Public deposits	5,396,899	Increase. 475,809
Other deposits	18,746,986	Decrease. 837,642
Gov'ment securities	12,891,203	No change.
Other securities	16,788,642	Decrease. 46,437
Notes unemployed	11,610,585	Decrease. 304,675

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,606,915, being a decrease of £47,940; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,333,297, showing a decrease of £364,091 when compared with the preceding return.

The United States Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $8,141,786, including $232,000 from Customs; payments, $8,014,630; balance this evening, $110,226,837.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	15	Barley, bushels	18,682
Flour, bbls	23,310	Malt, bushels	600
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	10,869
Cornmeal, bbls	489	Pork, bbls	271
Cornmeal, bags	3,104	Cut Meats, pkgs	391
Wheat, bushels	108,075	Lard, pkgs	1,324
Corn, bushels	50,450	Beef, tcs. and bbls	1,171
Rye, bushels	4,149	Whisky, bbls	470
Oats, bushels	82,648	Petroleum, bbls	2,810

ASHES—Continue quiet at $8 87@$9 12 for Pots, and $11 12@$11 37 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in very moderate demand at unchanged prices. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Opened rather more firmly, to-day, with the promise of a more extensive business; but it closed tamely, and slightly in favor of purchasers. The receipts have been on a restricted scale. Middling Upland grades closed languidly at 18c., as the rule, though some sales have been reported as low as 17⅞c. ℘ lb. The closeness in money, and the distrust occasioned by the more recent mercantile failures, operated against the steadiness of the market. The aggregate sales were 2,482 bales, including 1,990 bales to shippers, 432 bales to spinners and 60 bales to speculators, against receipts of 1,606 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary ℘ lb.	16	16½	17
Good Ordinary	17	17¼	17⅛
Low Middling	17½	17¾	18
Middling	18	18½	18¾@19
Good Middling	20	20½	21

EGGS—Have been in less demand at easier prices, closing as follows: Jersey, extra brands, 34c.@35c.; State and Pennsylvania, 32c.@34c.; Ordinary Western, 29c.@31c.; Western by express, 32c.@35c.; Canada, 30c.@32c.; Limed, 28c.@30c., ℘ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are firm. Grapes are slow of sale. Cranberries are in large supply and lower. We quote: Apples, State, $3 75@$4 25; Western, $3 75@$4 25; Ordinary, $2 75@$3 ℘ bbl. Grapes, Isabella, 5c.@9c.; Common, 3c.@5c.; Catawba, 12c.@14c. ℘ lb. Cranberries, $8@$10 50 ℘ bbl. Dried Apples are dull. Peeled Peaches are in fair demand; unpeeled are quiet. Small fruits are unchanged. We quote: Apples, State, 9½c.@10c.; Western, 8c.@8½c.; Southern, 7½c.@9c. Peaches, New Southern, 24c.@26c.; Unpeeled, halves, 9c.@10c.; Unpeeled, quarters, 8½c.@9c. Cherries, New Pitted, 38c.@40c. Blackberries, 11½c.@12½c. Raspberries, 43c.@45c. Plums, 30c.@32c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull to-day and prices have been quoted down 10c.@25c., ℘ bbl., closing irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 25@$9: very poor to fair extra State at $9 35@$9 85; good to choice extra State at $9 90@$10 20; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 50@$10 30 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 25@$9 00
Extra State	9 35@10 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	9 25@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 50@10 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 30@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 25@13 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 50

Southern Flour is very quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., at $9 75@$15 75 for common to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $7 25@$9 10 for inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $6 15 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $6 50 for Western, and $6 75@ for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 750 bbls. and sacks at $11 50@$13 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in less request at $4@$4 30, as extremes, ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate request, and has been quoted off about 2c. ℘ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels, including Amber Club at $2 33; No. 1 Spring at $2 28@$2 31, chiefly at $2 30; No. 2 Spring at $2 23@$2 26, the latter an extreme rate; Mixed No. 1 and 2 Spring at $2 26@$2 27; No. 3 Spring at $2 20; White State and Western at $2 20; and Amber State at $2 65 ℘ bushel. Corn has been less sought after and quoted a shade lower, closing dull. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 67,000 bushels at $1 35@$1 38 for sound mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 37 bid for prime, afloat: $1 33@$1 35 for unsound and inferior; and $1 40@$1 41 for White Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been scarce and very firm, but inactive. Sales have been reported of 7,500 bushels Western at $1 67 ℘ bushel. Barley has been more active at full prices. Sales have been reported of 51,000 bushels at $1 58@$1 65 for Canada West; $1 50 for Canada East, and $1 48@$1 53 for State, ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats have been depressed and lower, but closing with a rather active speculative inquiry for lots afloat. Sales 54,000 bushels Western at from 78c.@81c., closing firmly at 80c. for prime, afloat, ℘ bushel. Beans are in light demand, but the supply being small, the market remains firm. Peas are more inquired for, at easier rates. We quote: Beans, marrows, prime new, $4@$4 25; Beans, mediums, prime new, $4@$4 10; Beans, kidneys, prime new, $4 40@$4 50; prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 50@$3; Peas, Canada, in bond, $1 30@$1 40, ℘ bushel.

LATHS—Have been in demand at uniform prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, at former prices, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@55c., ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quite dull including Spirits Turpentine at 54½c.@56½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 37@$4 50; Resin at $3 25@$9 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 75@ $4 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 08 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 11c.@12c. for Crude, in bulk; 25c.@27½c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@45c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are unchanged, although the market is scarcely as firm. We quote: Buckeyes, $2 25@$2 37; Peach Blows, $3@$3 25; Prince Alberts, $3@$3 25; Jackson Whites, $2 75@$3; Mercers, $3@$3 75; Delaware Sweet, $3 50@$5; Virginia Sweet, $3@$3 25; Onions, $3@$3 50; Turnips, Russia, $1 25@$1 50 ℘ bbl.; Cabbages, ℘ 100, $4@$6; Squashes, Marrow, ℘ bbl., $2 75@$3; Pumpkins, ℘ 100, $12@$16.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy and lower. The demand has been very moderate. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $20 75@$20 87 for Western Mess, closing at $20 75 regular way; $20 50@$21 for Prime Mess, and $18 75@$19 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 12½c.@14c. for Hams, and 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders ℘ lb.; sales 150 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet and heavy to-day; sales 250 boxes at 11½c. for City Cumberland; 11½c. for Short Rib, in bulk, and on private terms, for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard has been quiet, and closes rather heavily; sales have been reported since our last of 750 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., the latter rate for small lots, ℘ lb.; also 600 tcs. for January delivery at 13½c. ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at 8¾c.@8½c. ℘ lb. Beef is plenty and heavy at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in less request to-day; sales 150 tcs. at from $32 50@$35 for India Mess, and on private terms for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at from $26@$29 50 for poor to prime; sales 230 bbls. Butter is in fair demand, at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus: "The market for Butter has ruled fairly active and firm at our quotations during the week just closed, for local, Southern and Eastern trade. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 13,191 packages, a fair proportion of which is low to fair grade Canada stock, the balance being good to fair State. Western Butter continues out of market. Our statistics in regard to the increase in the make of Cheese in this State will account for the decrease in the make of Butter, while the unprecedented drouth throughout the dairy districts of the Western States, that prevailed during the greater part of the Summer, will also account for the fact that they are now buyers instead of sellers of Butter. The market closes firmly at our last quotations."

SUGARS—Have been quiet at about previous prices. Sales since our last, 510 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 640 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in very moderate request at from 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 96,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11½c.; 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12½c.; 48,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@8½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to 120 bbls., in bond, at 31c.@32c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,550 bales Cotton at ¼d. by sail, and ½d.@⅝d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 10d. ℘ bushel; 2,000 boxes Cheese, by sail, at 30s. ℘ ton. For London, 8,000 tcs. Beef at 6s. ℘ tierce; 800 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 8,000 bushels Peas at 8d. ℘ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MARIANNE. Leading character by Mlle. Fanny Janauschek.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, A LEGEND OF NORWOOD; OR, VILLAGE LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Glenn, Rynar, Donnelly, Edwards, Villa, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lingard and Mr. Reed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mons. Guffroy, Mons. Leduc, Mons. Lagriffoul, Mons. Duchesne, Mons. Valter, Mons. Monier, Mlle. De Felcourt, Mlle. de Bongars, Mlle. Monier, Mlle. Mathilde, Mlle. Susanne, Mons. Chopin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE HONEYMOON. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Mark Smith, Young, Holland, Polk, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Clara Jennings, Miss Kate Rance, Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEDEA and FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.. Leading characters by Lettingwell and Mrs. Howard Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3 1-3 and EVENING at 8, ADAM AND EVE; OR, THE SAILOR'S DREAM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

LYRIC HALL,
No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' THIRD GRAND CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MAGIC MIRTH AND MYSTERY, THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 661 Broadway.
THIS DAY and EVENING, EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8¼ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from London sets forth that the passage in the Queen's speech referring to Italian affairs is looked upon as favorable to the hopes of Italy.

The receipt of the news of the disaster in the West Indies has caused much excitement in Spain. An expedition is being fitted out with a view to relieving the most pressing wants of the sufferers.

The steamship *Baltic*, from Bremen Nov. 2, arrived last night.

CONGRESS.

The Fortieth Congress met in adjourned session at noon, yesterday, a quorum being present in both Houses, and the galleries filled with spectators. In the Senate, after prayer, Mr. SUMNER asked leave to introduce a bill providing that the word "white," wherever it occurs in the charters, ordinances or laws of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, be stricken out. Mr. SUMNER explained that this was the bill which was passed at the last session, but failed to become a law in consequence of the President having neglected to sign it. Objection being made, it was laid over under the rules. Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution, which he said he should call up at an early day, setting forth that the Government is pledged to pay the public debt in coin or its equivalent. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relating to the repeal of the tax on cotton. A motion providing that when the Senate adjourned it should be to meet on Monday, and shortly afterward the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after prayer, Messrs. WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, and CARY, of Ohio, members elect, were sworn in. The eight newly elected members from Tennessee were also called to take the oath, when Mr. ELDRIDGE objected to the oath being administered to Mr. STOKES, and moved that his credentials be referred to the Committee on Credentials. Mr. BROOKS then objected to any of the Tennessee delegation being sworn in, on the ground, first, that two or more of them had been guilty of treason, having sworn allegiance to the Confederate Government during the war; and secondly, because Tennessee does not now possess a republican form of Government. Considerable discussion followed upon the merits of the gentlemen from Tennessee, after which the motion to refer their credentials was negatived, and the oath of office was administered to the newly elected members. The Speaker announced that the next business in order would be the receiving of the report of the Judiciary Committee on the question of impeachment. Mr. WILSON, by direction of the Committee, reported that the Committee would on Monday next submit its report, together with the views of the minority. Mr. ROBINSON offered a resolution regarding the arrested Fenians in England and Ireland, and was proceeding to debate it, but yielded to a motion to adjourn. It was ordered that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday. The Speaker stated that on Monday he would announce the Standing Committees of the House. Adjourned to Monday.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday morning, when the President presented a communication from the Attorney-General in answer to a resolution of the Convention calling upon that officer to commence legal proceedings to vacate for fraud the canal contracts made in December last, which, it was claimed, were let to the highest instead of the lowest legal bidders; and take such proceedings in relation to the officers of the State implicated, if any, as would vindicate the honor of the State. The Attorney-General replies that upon examination of the subject he became convinced that no useful end could be subserved by instituting actions to vacate the contracts referred to without the authority and sanction of its contracting Board, and recommends that the whole matter be referred to the Legislature. The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature. The pending question was on the amendment offered by Mr. VEEDER last evening, that no local or special laws shall be passed regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, ales and beer. A lengthy discussion ensued, during which the Metropolitan Excise Law was severely denounced, after which Mr. VEEDER's amendment was so modified as to prevent the Legislature from passing any local or special law prohibiting or regulating the sale of food, wines, liquors, ale or beer. A recess until 7 o'clock was taken. At the evening session the amendment offered by Mr. ALVORD was adopted, when the Committee rose, and on motion was discharged from the further consideration of the article. The article was ordered printed. The Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the judiciary, and soon after adjourned.

Another frightful railroad accident occurred at Lockland Station, Ohio, yesterday. An express train, while waiting at the station for a freight train to turn out upon a side track, was run into in the rear by another freight train. The collision upset the stoves in the express train, and the cars were soon in flames. Four ladies and one gentleman were burned to death, and the entire train was reduced to ashes.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Central Committee met at Concord yesterday, and decided to hold the State Convention on the 18th of December. The Councilor and County Conventions are to be held at a prior date.

The St. Louis Board of Trade has appointed a committee, composed mainly of bankers and gentlemen connected with the banks, to draft a report on the subject of national finances.

LOCAL.

The Board of Health met yesterday, and held a protracted session. The most important matter brought to their notice was the application by the Soldiers' Messenger Business Company for permission to erect booths and stands upon the streets and sidewalks of the City. A protest was presented from the soldiers of the different local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic against granting this privilege to the corporation, and an elaborate reply was made by Attorney-General MARTINDALE, who appeared on behalf of the Company.

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday afternoon and received an opinion from the Corporation Counsel adverse to the Board canvassing the votes for Supervisors on the tickets which contained two names, and a *mandamus* was received from the Supreme Court, ordering the Board to canvass the votes cast for Wm. Joyce. Pending the consideration of the opinion of Mr. O'Gorman, the Board adjourned till Monday next at 11 o'clock.

The American Social Science Association held its final sessions yesterday. In the morning a meeting was held at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and in the afternoon and evening the various departments of the Association were in session at the Cooper Institute. Papers on the treatment of deaf mutes, finance, railroads and questions of jurisprudence were read, and there were some discussions of interest.

Last evening Prof. DOREMUS delivered a very interesting lecture on "The Creation" at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-second-street. The chapel was densely crowded. The remarks of the Professor, and the illustrations with which he accompanied them, were warmly applauded by the audience.

The inquest on the murder of JAMES MULLLEN was continued before Coroner LYNCH in Brooklyn, yesterday, and after several witnesses were examined the case was adjourned to Monday next.

Rev. WAYLAND HOYT was "recognized" last evening as Pastor of the Strong-place Baptist Church in Brooklyn. A sermon was delivered by J. M. HOYT, father of the Pastor.

Dr. HALE, of Boston, read a paper on "Northern Invasions" before the Long Island Historical Society last night.

No business was transacted yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, but an adjournment was ordered until the December term.

The Nicolson Pavement is being laid in Clinton-street, Brooklyn.

The general markets were quiet and, as a rule, heavy yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats and Pork were cheaper. Cotton closed in favor of buyers. The Freight market was very dull.

Cattle that will make fair beef are still in active demand; but such beeves as butchers inquire for are scarce. This fact produces firmness in the cattle market, with quick sales for this kind of stock. But a large proportion of the droves are poor, thin, tough and rough. Such animals must be sold at low figures. Inferior droves cause slow sales at depressed prices. The top of the market still remains at about 16c. ℔ ℔. net weight. A small number of extras brought 16½c.@17c. ℔ ℔. From these figures the prices run clear down to 7c. ℔ ℔. net weight. Bulls, stags, old oxen and old cows are numerous and are sold cheap, with slow sales. Sheep are heavy. The receipts number for the weekly supply 32,700. There seems to be a little more tone to the market; still we cannot report any advance in prices. Prime sheep still sell at about 5c.@5½c. ℔ ℔. live weight. Common to fair sheep still rule at about 3¾c.@4c.@4¼c. ℔ ℔. Large numbers are sold by the head at $2 50 @$3 each. Lambs range at about 5c.@7c. ℔ ℔. live weight. Very few bring 7c. The hog market continues steady at 6¼c.@7c. ℔ ℔. for common to fair hogs, and 7¼c.@7½c. for prime grades, with heavy receipts.

The Currency Question.

A hard fight is impending between the supporters of Mr. MCCULLOCH's policy of contraction and the Western champions of expansion. Both sides are already busy in Washington, and we anticipate a series of demonstrations on the subject whenever Congress begins work. The currency is evidently to be one of the big things of the session, and unless moderation and good sense assert their supremacy at the outset, the mere agitation of the question will be injurious.

The business of the country suffers now more seriously from doubt and uncertainty than from any other cause. There is no actual despondency—no general apprehension of prolonged disaster; but there is a widespread want of confidence as a result of the absence of all fixedness in the purposes and policy of the Government. This evil will be aggravated from the moment Congress becomes the battle-ground of the conflicting interests which rely on legislation for relief. On the main issue the opposing parties are respectively strong enough to command attention. Mr. MCCULLOCH's plan is in the main sustained by the Senate, while in the House its opponents preponderate. No immediate danger of rash legislation therefore exists, since now, as in the last session, the Senate may be relied upon to arrest any measure promoting inflation. But by raising the question in an ugly form, and keeping it constantly prominent, the inflationists of the House may effect as much mischief, temporarily, as though they were actually in the ascendant. If suffered to go on unchecked, they may unsettle everything, and by disturbing the public faith in values may stimulate speculation. No business man will know what to buy or how to sell, so long as there is a possibility of inflation. And the positiveness with which that measure will be urged by the Western Representatives will excite misgivings which the known conservatism of the Senate will but partially mitigate.

The inability of either House to do more than frustrate the action of the other will deepen the interest which attaches to the contest, and add force to its disturbing influences. No confidence can be felt in the future of a question which may at any time be revolutionized by the change of half-a-dozen votes. The House cannot hope to carry the expansion theory into practice, or even to reverse unqualifiedly the Treasury process of contraction. Nor can the Senate feel assured of its ability to supplement rejection of inflation with the maintenance undisturbed of the Treasury measures. In such circumstances, a deadlock is always imminent, and while that exists, or is feared, there can be no incentive to enterprise and certainly no safety for trade. Only speculators can then hope to thrive.

Some early arrangement therefore appears desirable, as well to utilize the time of Congress as to preserve the country from needless embarrassment. If the inflationists are not strong enough to attain their object, and if the advocates of contraction are too weak to retain all the ground they now occupy, what would seem to be the rational course? Will it be better to keep the question open, with all its chances and annoyances, or to close it speedily though at the cost of cherished preferences?

Our own convictions have been in favor of contraction, and we suggest a modification of the law under which it has been carried on simply as a matter of expediency. We believe that a compromise may be effected now with no further surrender of principle than is implied in the stoppage of contraction. If there be a desire to contend for words, let it be said that contraction is for a season suspended. Let what has been done remain undisturbed. And on the hypothesis that more greenbacks cannot be called in without damage to mercantile interests, and that the discretionary power vested in the Secretary is a menace from which these interests should be freed, let it be declared that reliance will hereafter be placed upon the growing wants of the country to absorb any existing surplus in the volume of currency. By assuming this ground avowedly as a compromise, the inflationists may be deprived of the only auxiliaries that can render them formidable, the opposition to the Treasury will be reduced to one of degree, and not of principle, and the country will rejoice in a settlement which, while apparently postponing specie payments, will remove the uncertainty which, for some time past, has paralyzed all departments of business. The opportunity is one which Mr. MCCULLOCH should not neglect. By a graceful surrender of points which he can scarcely hope to retain, he may conciliate a moderate and powerful interest which the experience of the last year has alienated from him, and may counteract the efforts in which the advocates of inflation are engaged. The attainment of these ends is surely worth a trial.

Congress and the Prophets.

The fact that Congress met yesterday and adjourned until Monday is a suggestive commentary on the sayings of certain prophets who foretold haste and vengeance. According to these predictions, not an hour was to be lost after the expiration of the prescribed interval. We were assured that the members impatiently awaited the chance of showing what they could do, and that within three days of their reassembling they would be in the midst of work. Why else were they averse to waiting until the day appointed for the regular session? Why, if not on the supposition that the business before them was too urgent to be deferred?

Only the reputation of the prophets suffers from the nonfulfillment of their prophecies; Congress does not. Their loss is its gain. It has shown discretion, which is more glorious than a ferocious spirit. It has evinced a disposition to wait: and waiting implies coolness, reflection, judgment and sense—qualities which are more noticeable because differing from the passions imputed to it by the prophets.

The Judiciary Committee's report on impeachment is promised for Monday, and we trust there will be no further delay in its presentation. The sooner that subject is disposed of the better. It has been used as a bugbear quite long enough. Now give us the whole benefit of the investigation. Tell us what the Committee have discovered, and what they think of their discoveries. Bring the matter to an issue and end it one way or another. If a tragedy is in rehearsal, preparations should be made for its solemnities; if a farce, get it over, and clear the stage for weightier performances.

For in the coming session Congress must think of more than its own pleasure. It is charged with more than the good name of its members. The credit and future of the party it represents is in its keeping. Its action will confer renewed success on the Republican Party, or entail upon it disaster. The statesmanship of the party is on its trial, and by the work of next session will it be judged. If the House will remember its responsibilities in this respect, we shall not hear much after next week of impeachment, or of the other extreme measures of which the prophets have positively spoken. They will be set aside summarily, to make room for more creditable projects.

Liberality and wisdom in the final adjustment of the reconstruction question—fairness and sagacity in the disposal of currency difficulties—vigor, impartiality and good faith in curtailing the expenditures of Government—boldness, thoroughness and promptitude in the reduction of burdens, and the equitable apportionment of taxes that are to be levied—these are the more obvious of the many practical questions with which the fortunes of the Republican Party are identified. Congress cannot evade them, if it would, and its treatment of them will determine its own fate. Works, not faith, will achieve its salvation.

The Opening of the French Chambers—Napoleon's Speech.

The French Chambers and the British Parliament were respectively opened on Monday and Tuesday, and the customary speeches were delivered, in the former case by the Emperor himself, and in the latter by Commission. The Queen's speech contains about as much or as little as usual. Though the extraordinary session has nominally been convened for the purpose only of voting supplies for the chastisement of the refractory King THEODORE, Mr. DISRAELI, whose appetite for passing reform bills seems to grow with what it feeds upon, threatens two more—one for Scotland and one for Ireland. It is doubtful whether the Scotch and Irish members, who have twice as far to come as the English, will approve of this arrangement.

The Emperor's speech, on the other hand, is one of the most remarkable that even he has ever made. He stood in a very difficult position, and it must be owned that he either faces his difficulties with wonderful success, or avoids them with extraordinary ingenuity. Before the smart of previous rebuffs had died away from the French mind, he had to meet the fact that Prussia had accomplished every object she had announced her intention, in language none too courteous, of aiming at. An unpopular conscription law had to be defended or abandoned. Even the quasi-triumph in Italy required the most delicate handling, in order to prevent it being transformed into a cause of present unpopularity and future danger. But NAPOLEON rose to the occasion, and with the most charming candor, took his people into his confidence. Everything is *couleur de rose*, he himself is the father of his people, accepting their filial love and gratitude with almost modest satisfaction, and, not to appear too presumptuous, referring to the events of his progress in the east and north of the Empire as a proof that nothing has been able to shake their confidence in himself or attachment to his dynasty. He glorifies the Exhibition, and proudly asserts that, "having risen majestically, it has not shone with momentary brilliancy only," and reminds France that nearly all the sovereigns of Europe have been her guests. Innocent man that he is, he cannot for the life of him comprehend why it should ever have been fancied that modifications in the internal system of Germany, called for by the voice of the people, were likely to become the cause of warlike complications with France. With the necessary salvo for "the interests and dignity of France," he "frankly accepts" the trans-Rhenane changes, and would seem to be exercised in his mind only about the "connecting roads" so long desired by the agricultural classes, of which the Chambers are the "enlightened" representatives. *Panis et circenses* for the Parisians, and connecting roads for the rustics! His solicitude for the wants of his people is truly touching. But *la gloire* is not neglected. There is to be "progress" in all that constitutes the strength of nations; in rifles and iron-clads as well as in commerce and manufacture. The conscription law appears now "too absolute" to his constitutional mind, and is to be modified. Mindful, however, of the aggressive foreigners who are continually threatening peaceful and self-contained France, he insists on the equivocal doctrine that the stronger France is, so much the more certain is peace.

The Italian question the Emperor treats in more guarded and less open language. "Revolutionary agitation" had broken out; the Italian Government had been "surprised," but "had not been long in understanding the dangers" of such agitation. He speaks of the September Convention as existing, for France, so long as it is not replaced. This may be a mere platitude, but viewed in the light of the paragraph relating to the proposed conference, it seems to have been accepted in Italy with satisfaction, as indicating a disposition to offer in the future no obstacles, or less unsurmountable ones, to a genuine settlement of the Roman question in accordance with Italian aspirations.

Whatever the motives that have dictated this speech, or however transient they may prove, its pacific bearing cannot be doubted. Count BISMARCK may emit some grim sarcasm on the "frank acceptation" of his handiwork, but scarcely to the extent likely to stir up fresh hostility. As to the good grace with which NAPOLEON has got out of a series of awkward positions, there cannot be two opinions.

The Pacific Mail Controversy.

We publish this morning in full the opinion delivered by Judge BLATCHFORD on granting the injunction in the case of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which will be of interest to all concerned in that great Company, and in stock companies generally.

The case, as it appears in the decision, is rather a peculiar one. It seems that there are standing in the name of BROWN BROTHERS & Co. on the books of the Company 77,839 shares of the stock, held by them in various interests, they being alone authorized to vote on them. The whole capital stock being 200,000 shares, it is clear that these 77,839 shares might be decisive of an election, while their exclusion from the poll might give an entirely different color to its result. The object of the plaintiffs in the suit in the United States Court was to prevent these shares from being shut out of the election. To this end they applied to the Court, setting up the history of the Company and of this stock, of which they claim to be the representatives, and expressing an apprehension that the parties against whom they sought protection would apply to some Court and get an injunction which should for the time disfranchise the shares in question. It was further feared that such an injunction would be obtained and served at so late a date that there would be no time to obtain a modification of it before the election. The result of such a course would manifestly be that though the injunction should be dissolved the next day, yet in the meantime the election would have been held, and these 77,839 shares not having been voted on, a minority of the stock might carry the election, which yet would be valid and conclusive. The plaintiffs assigned in support of their view the alleged fact that some of the defendants had threatened to procure a change in the direction of the Company, and had moveover by exactly similar means carried an election in the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, in which they were also interested.

The result has shown that these anticipations were not chimerical. Injunctions were obtained from two different Courts of the State, enjoining BROWN BROTHERS & Co. from voting on the stock which they held, and but for the injunction which Judge BLATCHFORD issued, the plan would have been successful in excluding those shares from any voice in the election. But on the representations of the plaintiffs, and their statement that great injury might accrue to them if the scheme were allowed to be carried out, the Judge issued an injunction forbidding any election to be held at which BROWN BROTHERS & Co. had been enjoined from voting on the stock, and forbidding the taking of any proceedings to enjoin them from voting on that stock at the election on Nov. 20. The consequence of these injunctions, as our readers know, was the postponement of the election.

It will be a curious question, if it ever comes up, whether the serving of the injunctions issued out of the State Courts, was a violation of this injunction of Judge BLATCHFORD.

The State Court injunctions preventing BROWN BROTHERS & Co. from voting on the stock which forms the basis of the controversy, were issued, of course, on allegations that they ought not to vote upon it. The facts upon which that statement is based, and its correctness or falsity, will appear in other stages of the case, the entire merits of which will now be elicited by judicial investigation.

MINOR TOPICS.

The extraordinary expenses attending the conduct of a political canvass, and especially the very large sums paid out by State Committees, are attracting attention. It is stated that $4,000 was paid the *Tribune* alone for publishing the announcements of meetings to be held throughout the State during the last canvass; and $3,000 was paid by the Committee for their personal accommodations at one of the City hotels. These outlays, which come out of the voluntary contributions of men interested in the success of the party, seem enormous and useless. The Albany *Evening Journal*, which published the same announcements as the *Tribune*, says it never received, asked or expected a dollar for doing it. Its interest in the cause was sufficient. During the Presidential canvass of 1864 the National Union Committee collected and disbursed about $800,000, and not a dollar of it was paid to any member of the Committee, either for services, traveling expenses, or anything else.

We are glad to see that the House of Representatives is still to enjoy the invaluable services of Rev. Mr. BOYNTON as Chaplain. It is that gentleman's habitual practice to thank the Almighty pretty regularly for whatever may have been done in Congress which accords with his own views of political and party propriety, and in this way the members are properly posted as to his opinion of their acts. As the Chaplain has no other mode of making political speeches in the House, not being a member thereof, it is exceedingly clever in him to have discovered so excellent a dodge. We observed that in yesterday's opening prayer he offered a resolution of thanks for the establishment of universal negro suffrage.

The Constitutional Convention seems to have taken hold of matters practically, and in a way that promises good results. The question of City government—the most pressing and important of all the questions that will demand its action—has been taken up at last. The subject of City railroad grants has been discussed in a spirit and manner which promises good results; and Mr. OPDYKE has made a minority report on the general question of city government, in striking contrast with the crude suggestions which Ex-Senator HARRIS submitted on behalf of the majority of the Committee last Summer. We trust the members of the Convention will have no difficulty in seeing and appreciating the fact that government in cities and government in the rural districts are just as different in their requirements as city and country are in all other aspects and modes of life. What will answer for the one will not answer for the other. Mr. OPDYKE's report recognizes this palpable fact and makes proper provision for it.

We concur with the *Post* in discrediting the cable report that Gen. DIX has proposed to the French Emperor that the United States shall be represented in the European Conference on the affairs of Italy. The report is preposterous. Gen. DIX certainly would make no such suggestion, except under instructions from his Government: and it has always been a leading principle of this Administration, not only to avoid all intervention in the affairs of other nations, but especially to hold American States entirely aloof from Europe. Mr. SEWARD's special object in proposing mediation between Chili and Spain, and in proposing a Congress of *American* nations to meet at Washington, and settle these and other pending disputes in which the Powers of this Continent were concerned, was to establish the habit among all the nations of this Continent of settling American questions exclusively by themselves, and of leaving European States to attend to their own affairs. He is not likely to have departed so widely from this policy as the report in question would imply.

Judge AGNEW, of Philadelphia, may have been quite right in deciding that a railroad company has a right to assign separate cars or separate apartments of the same car to whites and blacks; indeed, if they may separate the sexes, we see not why they may not also separate the colors. But he gives a curious reason for it; he says that if blacks and whites are allowed to sit together, they may fall into habits of illicit intercourse—and that may lead even to intermarriages. Such a climax of crime is certainly startling. DE QUINCEY's hero, Toad-in-the-Hole, in his discourse on "Murder Considered as One of the Fine Arts," inculcated the great moral lesson that one who should get into the habit of committing his murders badly, would be very likely to go on from one step to another of turpitude, and might end in petty larceny or profanity. Judge AGNEW has similar fears, evidently, in regard to the blacks. He would do well to follow the advice of the English Judge, to give decisions promptly, but assign no reason.

A glance at the business columns of any flourishing newspaper will show to what devices expert advertisers have learned to resort, in the effort to entrap public attention and fix it on their wares. People have been so often beguiled into reading advertisements, under the hallucination that they were tales, poems, sermons, or what not, that they have become wary and abnormally suspicious. The public has to be regularly "stalked" by the advertisers; and nothing is too sacred or fine to escape use as a stalking-horse. Should we observe "The Ten Commandments!" in stirring capitals in a newspaper, we could rely on finding underneath ten travesties, cautioning you to buy no other goods before Smith's, and so on. The most thrilling novels culminate in sewing-machines. Suppose one's eye should be attracted by the well-worn line, "You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will"—what ought he to expect for the rhyme? Why, something informing him that by saving the pieces he has a vase still—through the medium, of course, of somebody's "adhesive compound, invaluable to all housekeepers." Typography is also pressed into the advertiser's service, and white letters on black ground, crooked letters, fat letters, lean letters, whatever can command the eye, abound. Advertising has risen almost to the dignity of a profession, and puts all other professions under contribution.

Where are those Western "frontiers" of which we have all read and said so much? The maps will tell us where they *used* to be in times past, but with the giant strides of civilization, marshaled by the two Pacific railroads, it would be impossible at any given moment to tell where the frontiers are *now*. A little paper was started at North Platte and called the *Frontier Index;* then it moved to Julesburgh, then to Cheyenne, and now it is forty miles onward to Fort Sanders, where they are founding a new town. The tide of emigration carried it along; it had to change either its local habitation or its name, and it chose to do the former. Another little sheet comes from "Hays City," and is called the *Railway Advance.* What and where is Hays City? It is a "city" 575 miles west of St. Louis, founded on a spot where buffaloes, antelope and beavers were undisputed land-owners up to midsummer of this year. It has already 400 people, a railroad, a depot, three railroad machine shops under way, two hotels, a "fine theatre building," stores and dwelling-houses in profusion, two express lines, two overland mail and stage lines, and, of course, a brisk little newspaper, with probably the largest number of "business advertisements" ever collected in a town which, three months ago, was a wilderness, with no settlement within fifty miles. This is the way they do things "out West"—a phrase now, we fear, as indefinite and deceptive as "the frontiers." Hays City is probably a specimen of a dozen little railroad towns in that region. We hardly venture to write what we hear, lest, by to-morrow, we receive an indignant protest from some Hays citizen, that the place contains 800 people instead of 400, has ten hotels in place of two, and two rival newspapers instead of one. As for the *Frontier Index*, that has probably already moved off "to the frontier."

Two illustrious Admirals have been lionized, banqueted and pleasantly congratulated on shores foreign to their own—shores where once their prowess was looked askance. FARRAGUT's report shows what distinguished honors and ceremonies were prepared for him in the English dock-yards and in all British official stations. On this side of the water, TEGETHOFF has had a grand banquet from the Germans in Mexico, and even the Prussian Minister, Baron MAGNUS, who might well have declined to lend his presence, took part in the courtesy. These are the amenities of peace, and this is the reward which genuine skill and courage win from all men, whether enemies or friends, when the passion and prejudice of the moment die away. Lissa was a small affair compared with New-Orleans or Mobile, but it was a gallant exploit, and the battle was won by address and daring combined. These two distinguished sailors in crossing the Atlantic found that their personal merits secured them congratulations even among those who disapproved or resisted their country's cause.

Each accident from a new and unexpected source should be a signal of warning against all future recurrences, so far as caution and especial care may be relied upon for security. A few weeks ago both front and rear brake-chains on a Brooklyn street-car gave way upon a perilous grade, where they were especially needed. Much physical injury and one death resulted in consequence. We have reason to believe that greater care has since been exercised in examining all street-car brake-chains when the cars start in the morning. Yesterday we received news of the explosion of a kerosene lamp in a Philadelphia street-car. It happened that no one was burned to death, though very strangely, for the burning oil was scattered throughout the car. But if kerosene lamps such as are used in our cars and omnibuses are liable to explosion, let us go back to whale oil. The smell cannot be worse, the light might not be quite so brilliant with the same expense, but at all events the clothes and eyes and lives of passengers would be safe—though, to be sure, that is not much of a consideration now-a-days.

Boston has done well in sending Commissioners to inquire into the working of our Excise Law; for it is evident that prohibition is out of favor, and while there is necessarily much that would bear amendment in our law, it may very well be placed beside the Massachusetts experiment for comparison. For instance, the official reports of the Massachusetts State Constabulary, (or "Constablery," as they curiously call it,) show that during ten months ending Nov. 1, 1867, the fines and costs paid by liquor-dealers amounted to $216,234 07; the expenses of the Constabulary were $104,562 74; leaving a credit of $111,671 33. But it is notorious that during those months drunkenness, particularly among the poor, who can least bear its expense or degradation, was really increased. On the other hand, two years of our present Excise Law have, in New-York City alone, diminished the liquor-shops by 3,000, and these of the lowest class; reduced arrests for drunkenness very largely, (on Sundays more than *one-half*,) and added *two and a half millions* to the revenue of the City. Thus it would appear that, both morally and financially, regulation of the liquor trade produces better effects than its prohibition. The reason is very simple: one is practicable, the other impracticable.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.

Mlle. JANAUSCHECK appeared again as *Medea* last evening, in GRILLPARZER's heavy dramatic history of that ancient dame. The audience, which was quite a good one, was free of its applause, and in some instances the performance certainly deserved the favor. The tableau of *Medea's* despair, which ends act second, is really as fine a scene of frenzied acting as the German stage can probably afford. None of the requirements of art or nature are neglected by the the artists at this culminative moment. Miss SINGER's *Gorea* is a well-read, and at times even a poetically expressed performance, but the rest of the acting in "Medea" does not excite critical admiration to any enormous extent. To-night Mlle. JANAUSCHEK will repeat her personation of "Marianne," and on Saturday evening she is to give scenes from "Romeo and Juliet" and from "Macbeth."

Mr. MARETZEK, it will be seen elsewhere, makes the announcement that his rebellious choristers have struck their flag, have gone to their knees, and in a card from them which he publishes, the inharmonious singers beg pardon of the public and and their manager—the "misunderstanding" being over, therefore the opera is to go on. The season will be resumed on Monday next, when "Romeo and Juliette" is to have its second representation, with all the original cast, except Sig. ORLANDINI, who is to be replaced by Sig. BELLINI in the *rôle* of *Mercutio*—which puts the distribution of characters where Mr. MARETZEK first intended it should be. The announcement is also made that Mme. PAREPA ROSA will resume her performances in opera for a few evenings, and on Tuesday will appear in "The Barber of Seville," with Sig. RONCONI.

Steinway Hall.

Mr. OSCAR PFIEFFER's concert at this enormous Hall, last evening, was enormously attended. The programme called for nothing but solos, but as these all called for the best talents of some of the best known performers in concerts, an entertainment peculiarly enjoyable was the result. Mme. LUMLEY, whose very successful *début* and subsequent appearances we have before noticed, impressed the fine attendance last night most agreeably in the aria "Ah! se tu dormi," from VACCAI's "Romeo and Juliette"—a work that GOUNOD has by no means surpassed in his latest and mildest works. The rondo from ROSSINI's almost forgotten work was also delightfully sung by Mme. LUMLEY, and her recalls and *encores* were spontaneous and enthusiastic. Mr. WARREN was heard at congenial duty on the organ, and Mr. J. R. THOMAS sang "My Boyhood's Home" and "Ye Tormentors." A delicious performance was BERNARD LISTEMAN's "Concerto Polanaise," for the violin, with piano obligato, at which his brother was heard. Mr. PFIEFFER's own performances were varied and were all *encored*. They were all his own, of course. The variations on "Lucretia" and on the well-worn "Carnival" air exhibited his most brilliant playing, while "Fairy Stories" was a fresh and sparkling gem of piano-playing, that ought to be given at every concert in which he takes part, until the public is entirely familiar with it.

The next Sunday concert at Steinway Hall will call into requisition the services of Mme. PAREPA ROSA and M. DE MEYER. These artists have but just returned from the New-England trip upon which Mr. HARRISON sent them, and on which they had a furious success.

Miscellaneous Theatrical Matters.

Although Mme. RISTORI did not sail for Havana yesterday, as she originally intended to do, she will not play here again before leaving. The traces of cholera and yellow fever are fast disappearing, however, and the Italian company will probably depart on the *Morro Castle*. Mme. RISTORI's last appearance as *Marie Antoinette* at the *matinée* on Wednesday was attended by her greatest audience during the present season. Her return to New-York may not be looked for until April next.

Among the passengers in the Pacific steamer yesterday were the WEBB sisters. These young ladies, who have but just returned from a pleasant London engagement, are to play one hundred nights in California under MAGUIRE's management.

Mr. EDWIN FORREST is playing his annual engagement in Philadelphia, at the Walnut-street Theatre. He is announced for *Macbeth* this evening, supported by Mr. BARTON HILL and Miss ALICE GRAY, who has received the kindest signs of approval since assuming the position of leading lady at the Walnut.

Italian opera, under Mr. MARETZEK, is to be given in Boston at SELWYN's new theatre on the 9th of December. The Max Strakosch Company, with Mme. LAGRANGE as prima donna, are to to begin an engagement about the same time at the Boston Theatre.

Mrs. BOWERS has produced a drama on the subject of "Marie Antoinette" in Philadelphia. It was written, *on dit*, by Mr. BENJ. WOOLF. Its success was not great. Of its real value New-York will be permitted to judge, however, when Mrs. BOWERS plays here, as she will soon, following the FLORENCES at the Broadway Theatre.

Mr. WALLACK announces a new drama for next Monday, called "Maud's Perils." It is written by Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS, and has been successfully produced in London, at the Adelphi Theatre. Miss ROSE EYTINGE and Mr. J. W. WALLACK have the leading parts.

Gossip—which is not always far out of the way—says that "The Devil's Auction" will presently be removed from Banvard's Museum to the Academy of Music, and will be the December attraction at that place. The new magical fountain that has been introduced in the spectacle is a beautiful blending of the scientific and the artistic. The action of colored lights upon bubbling water gives to the sprays all the hues of a rainbow. Something similar was attempted at Wood's Theatre a year or more ago, in DE WALDIN's "Balloon Wedding," but the machinery could not be made to work out the miracle of beauty.

A new drop-curtain has been added to the New-York Theatre. It is the work of MINARD LEWIS, the well-known artist, and represents a view of the grand staircase at the Central Park as seen from the water. It is about as beautiful in design as anything of the kind in the City. The scene is full of variety and life, and the subject offers such opportunity for the graphic pencil to work a triumph in representing foliage, architecture, water and animal life, that it is surprising no previous artist has taken hold of it.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Reformatories—Health—The Insane—Deaf Mutes—Finance—Railroads—Jurisprudence—Final Adjournment.

The American Social Science Association met Wednesday morning at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, Mr. OLIVER S. STRONG presiding. Mr. F. B. SANBORN, the Recording Secretary, read a letter from Rev. E. C. WINES, who was unable to be present, in which he expressed himself in favor of the substitution of reformation sentences for time sentences in the punishment of criminals. Mr. STRONG addressed the Association in regard to ship reformatories. He thought that the reformation of children could better be effected on shore than on shipboard. In the school-ships in Boston there had been much difficulty in bringing boys under proper discipline. Distinctions should be made between those children who were fitted for a seafaring life and those who were better adapted for working on the land. The latter should not be sent to the school-ships at all. Mr. STRONG also gave a sketch of the history of the House of Refuge from the time when in 1824 Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, then a young and rising lawyer, having a case in which a youth was charged with stealing a canary bird, had the idea suggested to his mind that a House of Correction of this kind would be a good thing. Several gentlemen expressed surprise that so few of the inmates of the institution were females, and thought it worthy of inquiry whether more of the pale, sharp-featured girls that one might meet in a day's walk through the metropolis, impoverished and daily led away to sin, could not be gathered together here.

A cursory interchange of views followed, and then Mr. JAMES B. CONGDON, of New-Bedford, Mass., read a paper on "The School-ship *Massachusetts*." He declared that this important trust was well-managed by the officers, and that the result of the establishment of the reformatory had been in every way excellent.

At the afternoon session Rev. BRADFORD K. PIERCE, of the House of Refuge, read a paper on "American and European Reformatories," in which he urged the especial importance of engaging in the labor of reforming wrong-doing persons who were adapted to the work, were devoted to it, and were true Christians.

Dr. ASA D. LORD, of Columbus, Ohio, read a statement with regard to the statistics of Ohio, which, he said, was founded upon a report made by a gentleman whose letters, signed "A Veteran Observer," in one of the New-York journals, had been widely read. The Commissioner of Statistics in the State of Ohio, he said, was accustomed to include in his annual report to the Legislature a chapter on Social Statistics. From the report of 1866 it appeared that in that State in that year (ending July 1) there were 30,479 marriages. The highest number in any previous year was 25,616 in 1857; during the war the number diminished and reached its minimum in 1863, when it fell to 19,300. So that the number of marriages in 1866 was 6,000 above the highest number in any previous year, and more than 8,000 greater than that of the year 1865. The number of divorces was 1,169. Causes—Absence, 394; adultery, 389; cruelty and neglect 134, drunkenness 79, fraud 30, not given 133. The total number of new structures was 11,069, two-thirds of which were dwellings. There were 590 violent deaths, of which 92 were homicides, 87 suicides and 411 casualties. There were 5,453 indictments, and there were not so many in prison as there were in preceding years during the war, although some had predicted that when the army returned there would be more vice and crime in the community. This result proved that the men who went to the rescue of the land in its hour of peril were the best men, and not of the class that filled the prisons.

Mr. F. B. SANBORN, of Massachusetts, said that, with great respect for the compiler of the statistics that had been read, who was well known, he believed that the number of criminals in the prisons had increased since the return of the army. The statistics of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Missouri, to his knowledge, showed this to be so; and he believed it must be so in Ohio.

Mr. FRANK FAY, of Massachusetts, wanted to know whether Mr. SANBORN wanted to be understood as intimating that the soldiers, by being in the army, had been made worse? Was it not true that many were convicts before the war who were placed in the army, and gladly left the penitentiaries to go when the country needed men; and were not these the men who now filled the penitentiaries, and not those who had learned vice in the army?

Mr. SANBORN was glad the point had been raised. There was no doubt that in the army many men had acquired some loose notions with regard to property. A great many had got into bad habits, and a great many of our soldiers were now in prison—to whose case attention should be called—who were guilty of offences that were not always crimes *per se*, but were forbidden by the laws. Something should be done for them.

Rev. CHAS. F. BARNARD defended the good name of the soldiers, and believed that the statistics of the Ohio Commission would be found to be correct. This ended the discussion on this point. Dr. S. D. BROOKS and Rev. MARCUS AMES briefly addressed the Association with regard to reformatories for women, and then the association adjourned till evening.

In the evening at the Cooper Institute two meetings were held—one under the auspices of the Department of Health, and the other under those of the Department of Jurisprudence. At the former Dr. EDWARD B. DALTON read a paper on "Boards of Health in Great Cities." Dr. GEO. CONGDON, of Canandaigua, read a paper on the treatment of chronic insanity, and Dr. S. G. HOWE, of Boston, gave some account of a visit to Gheel, in Belgium.

In the Department of Education a letter was read by Mr. SAMUEL ELIOT, presiding, from Prof. GILMAN, of New-Haven, expressing regret that pressing business had compelled him to leave for home. Mr. ELIOT made a short address in favor of compulsory education. He combatted the assertion that it interfered with the rights of parents.

Hon. HENRY BARNARD, Dr. HAUGH and others made addresses, and the meeting was adjourned.

Yesterday the Association held its last sessions. In the morning the members proceeded to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, where the Principal, Mr. ISAAC L. PEET, explained the method of instruction, and illustrated it. The remarkable proficiency of the pupils, of whom there are at present 432, was much commended. Papers by Dr. HARVEY P. PEET and Mr. EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, commending the American in preference to the European system of teaching deaf-mutes, were read. In the afternoon a meeting was held at the Cooper Institute, at which a paper on "Prison Hygiene," by Dr. J. H. GRISCOM, was read.

The Department of Finance and Trade met at 7:30 P. M. in the Music Hall of the Cooper Institute, Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER presiding.

Mr. JOSIAH QUINCY, of Massachusetts, read a paper on "Railroads," in which he complained of the high prices for carrying freight and passengers now charged, and claimed that our roads would be much better and much more cheaply managed if they were under the control of the Government. He expressed his regret that he could not place before the Association statistics of American roads which the managers of them objected to giving. In England official figures showed that a train of cars could be run with 1,000 passengers and 200 tons of freight for sixty-three cents per mile.

the full freights a railway might command, prices could, in many cases, be reduced one-half. The State had a right to take the roads in payment of a fair equivalent. The State had granted to the corporations the highest privilege she possessed—that of "eminent domain." She gave them various privileges to be used for the public interest, and when that required it the State should take back the grants.

Mr. CHAS. MORAN combatted these views. He held that the self-interest of private corporations would always cause them to be better managed than they would be by the Government, whose officials could not be properly paid and placed beyond the reach of corrupting influences. Men were seeking for centralization in everything when the remedy for all our ills was decentralization.

Mr. QUINCY agreed with most that Mr. MORAN had said, but the great trouble was the power of bribery which the railroad corporations possessed. The railway system, if managed under Government, would be just like the Post-office. Every citizen would be a detective for the discovery of mismanagement. The directors of railroad companies had the power of keeping themselves in office forever if they paid regular dividends.

Mr. MORAN, in reply, said that in time past over a million of dollars had been paid for cleaning the streets of New-York, but they were never clean. So would it be in regard to railroads managed by Government. As to bribery, if a Legislature could be bribed by a railroad company, it would show corruption equally in providing for the Government control of railroads.

After some further discussion, a paper by Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER entitled, "What is money?" was read. In it Dr. LIEBER declared that measures of value were not the creatures of Governments, but Governments were rather the creatures of property and primordial rights; that men had engaged in exchange from the earliest period; that exchange was an exclusive attribute of man; that for the purpose of exchange money was used. Money thus used was simply the representative of this exchange. Government might place its stamp on the particular articles which men were willing to use as money, but could not do so arbitrarily. The uses of money depended upon the law of universal appetition and the infinite diversity of faculties. Dr. LIEBER illustrated his theme with a vigor and varied learning, to which it is impossible to do justice within narrow limits.

The department of Jurisprudence met also last evening in the room of the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art, in the Cooper Institute. The chair was occupied by Mr. MARCUS SPRING. Mr. R. DUGDALE read a paper on the equation between "Crime against Property and its Punishment."

Prof. J. BASCOM read a paper on the "Sphere of Civil Law in Social Reform," in which he defined the proper functions of the Civil Law. On the subject of usury he argued that there was no reason why society should interfere with the rate of interest on money, and on this matter of prohibitory laws—touching the rights of society to enact laws—he said: "Society may do for itself by direct legislative action all that is intrinsically desirable should be done, and that can be done. The three considerations that especially guide and set limits to this power, are the liberty of the individual, natural law and moral law. These all demand consideration, and to neglect them is to fail of the end aimed at. The three directions in which reform under these restrictions invokes the aid of law are: first, in conforming the organic law of the State to the general principle of equal rights; second, in completing those measures by which society provides for its safety, prosperity and growth; and, third, in giving the best civil conditions to the moral action and life of the citizen.

Mr. DELMAR read a paper on "Taxation," and this concluded the business of the session. To-day the members of the Association visit Blackwell's Island, and this will end the fifth general meeting.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Present State of Business—Prospects of the Convention—The Liquor Law Discussion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 21, 1867.

There has been an average of about one hundred members in attendance for ten days past, and the Convention has made gratifying progress in its business. The determination of the majority to continue in session until the work is completed seems to be fixed, and it is noticeable that the Convention really makes more progress when a mere quorum is in attendance than when the seats are filled. There are so many the less to talk—and talk is the bane of this body—and those who do remain and stick to the task before them are naturally the cream of the Convention, the earnest, practical working members, who sincerely desire to effect reforms in the Constitution which shall largely benefit the people of the State.

PROSPECTS OF THE CONVENTION.

If the Convention could be sure of a quorum constantly in attendance it would undoubtedly be able to complete its work so as to present the amendments to the Legislature at the opening of its session in January next. But there has always been a difficulty in preserving a quorum both in the beginning and at the end of the week. Next week we are to have Thanksgiving, that will necessitate a holiday; in less than a month afterward come the Christmas holidays, during which men's minds will be unsettled and indisposed to serious business. The next session of the Legislature will begin on the 7th of January, which gives about thirty-five working days.

The Convention has now passed upon the following bills: 1. On the right of suffrage and the qualifications to hold office. 2. On the Legislature—its organization, and the number, appointment, election, tenure of office and compensation of its members. 3. On the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor—their election, tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties. 4. On currency, banking, and insurance and corporations. 5. On town and county officers, other than judicial—their election, appointment, tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties. 6. On counties, towns and villages—their organization, government and powers. 7. On the pardoning power. 8. On finances, taxation, &c. 9. On canals. 10. On the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor. 11. On militia and military officers.

The article on the powers and duties of the Legislature is now under consideration, and is nearly completed.

Then, on the files of the members awaiting consideration are reports from the several Committees on the following articles: 1. On the Judiciary; 2. On Charities and Charitable Institutions; 3. On Future Amendments and Revisions of the Constitution; 4. On Cities, their organization, government, &c.; 5. On Education; 6. On State Prisons, and the prevention and punishment of crime.

Reports are yet to be received from the Committees having respectively in charge the following: 1. Intoxicating Liquors; 2. Salt Springs; 3. Privileges and Elections; 4. Indians; 5. Industrial Interests; 6. Preamble and Bill of Rights.

There is not likely to be anything in any of the forthcoming six reports above-named to occasion much discussion or occupy much time.

The only really important questions yet to be considered are those of the Judiciary and reorganization of cities.

It will thus be seen at a glance that the prospect of an early completion of the work is very favorable.

THE LIQUOR LAW DISCUSSION TO-DAY.

The motion made by Col. DUGANNE last evening to prohibit the Legislature from passing excise or prohibitory liquor laws of local application proves to have been a bombshell thrown into the Convention, which has greatly disturbed its equanimity, and again opened the floodgates of debate to the great detriment of business which was making very satisfactory progress.

The debate has occupied the whole of the morning session, and has been participated in by Mr. DUGANNE, Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Mr. VEEDER, Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and other prominent members. The arguments were mainly those which we have been familiar with for years, but Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS having assailed the Metropolitan Police for their manner of executing the Excise Law, especially in his (Richmond) County, Mr. GEO. WM. CURTIS, in the course of a brief speech favoring special excise and police laws for the neighborhood of large cities, took occasion to reply to the aspersions of his colleague as follows:

"My special object in referring to the remarks of my friend from Richmond was to correct the impression which he sought to convey that the Metropolitan Police were in some manner a misfortune to the people of that county. I presume that every citizen of that county, who understands the subject, feels a hundred fold more secure in person and property since the introduction of that Police. And that is a feeling shared by the great mass of all intelligent citizens who live within the Metropolitan Police District. That Police, Sir, has been often severely censured upon this floor. But I wish, as a citizen of the State of New-York, living near the City and grateful for the efficient maintenance of good order there by the State, to bear my testimony to the general high character, intelligence, constancy and fidelity of the Metropolitan Police.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 21.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M. A resolution in favor of sending a copy of the proceedings of the Convention to the Virginia Constitutional Convention was adopted.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

The President presented a communication from the Attorney-General, in answer to a resolution of the Convention, calling upon that officer to commence legal proceedings to vacate for fraud the canal contracts made in December last, which, it was claimed, were let to the highest instead of the lowest legal bidders; and to take such proceedings in relation to the officials of the State implicated, if any, as shall vindicate the honor of the State. The Attorney-General replies that, upon examination of the subject he became convinced that no useful end could be subserved by instituting actions to vacate the contracts referred to without the authority and sanction of the Board. While that Board should continue to recognize the validity of the contracts, and adhere to them in the management of the canals, any action which he might institute against the contractors alone would have no practical effect. He had addressed a communication to the Contracting Board on the subject, stating that he was ready to commence proceedings on the receipt of their resolution authorizing him to do so. The Board took the subject under consideration, and referred it, and refused to revoke the contracts, claiming that they were not fraudulent, and denying the allegation that they had been let to the highest bidder. The Attorney-General recommends that the whole matter be referred to the Legislature.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The President stated the pending question to be on the motion of Mr. BICKFORD, to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of the Legislature.

Mr. WEED hoped such a motion would not prevail. The question of special or local legislation in relation to the sale of liquors had been presented, and we might as well meet it now as at any future time.

Mr. BICKFORD said after consultation with friends, he would withdraw the motion.

Mr. MCDONALD renewed it.

Mr. VEEDER called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. MCDONALD withdrew his motion.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the powers and duties of the Legislature.

LIQUOR PROHIBITION.

The pending question was on the amendment offered by Mr. VEEDER last evening, that no local of special laws shall be passed regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, ales and beer.

Mr. SMITH was opposed to the free use of liquor. The temperance men of the State had views upon this subject, and if this proposed amendment was adopted they would exercise their influence against the ratification of the new Constitution. There was a difference between the condition of affairs in New-York and the rural districts. New-York was the commercial metropolis, where a large and miscellaneous population centered. It was necessary that such a community should have different laws from other parts of the State. If the Legislature was tied up with reference to this matter, it would be a discrimination against New-York, where great interests were to be protected. He did not understand that the Metropolitan Excise was different from the law that applied to the rural districts, except as to the manner of its enforcement. If this question was incorporated in the Constitution it would have the effect to alienate the friends or the enemies of temperance reform. He would leave the question for the Legislature to regulate.

Mr. DUGANNE said we departed from the fundamental principle of government when we made laws that bore unequally upon any section, without the best of reasons. The only excuse for Commissioners to govern New-York was that the City had been misgoverned without them.

Mr. MCDONALD could see no reason why there should be additional laws governing license in New-York from those in force in the country.

Mr. VEEDER did not consider that the merits of a prohibitory law were before the Convention. We had nothing to do with that matter. The question was whether we should have one law for the City of New-York and another for the country. The sensitiveness manifested by gentlemen was, therefore, unnecessary. They had declared heretofore that negro suffrage must be inserted in the body of the Constitution, or it would be lost, and now we are threatened with destruction if we make provisions in favor of general laws for the sale of spiritual liquors. This discrimination made in the Metropolitan Excise Law against New-York and Brooklyn was odious and oppressive. It demanded that two hundred and fifty dollars should be paid for a license. The law required the largest hotel in New-York to pay no more than was demanded of the man who kept a hotel in that district on the sea-shore, and which was only kept open during the Summer. He wanted an excise law that should be general, and he would leave its provisions to the wisdom of the Legislature. Persons could be arrested in the Metropolitan District for offences against this law without warrant. It was not so in the country. He did not see why this distinction should be made, why the homes of citizens should be invaded by policemen and constables in one part of the State, and held sacred from such intrusions in another. What he contended for was for a law that should apply to all parts of the State alike. Who imposed the odious laws upon New-York? The records showed that it had been done by the votes of men living in the rural districts, and against the protest of those representing that City. Licenses were revoked in the Metropolitan District without a hearing.

Mr. SMITH—Does the gentleman mean to say that licenses have been revoked without a hearing before the Excise Board?

Mr. CALAHAN—I know of such a case of my own knowledge.

Mr. VEEDER had known of such cases. Licenses had been revoked and a new one granted on the repayment of the fee of $250. He did not see why gentlemen should be sensitive about this matter. He understood that it was one of the planks of the Republican platform adopted at Syracuse, that this law should be modified. Why then do gentlemen seek to evade the question now?

Mr. CURTIS rose to move that this subject be postponed until the report of the Committee on Adulterated Liquors should be made. For one he should meet the question fairly and vote against this proposition. If the people should decide that the sale of intoxicating liquors should be restrained in any section of the State, on account of the aggregation of population, or for other reasons, it was for them to decide. This was a question of order to regulate as experience should dictate, and as the people should decide. He would leave it to the decision of the people, to be expressed through the Legislature. That was the repository of power, and there he would leave it, instead of tying up the people upon a question of order for the next twenty or a hundred years. He defended the Metropolitan Police, and doubted whether there was a thinking man in that district who did not feel safer in his person and property since its establishment.

ERASTUS BROOKS protested against the principle by which the Metropolitan Police system was imposed upon the people of that district. It was done in defiance of the will of the people to be effected. As to the Excise question, he was in favor of a general law, the same for the County of Fulton or Cortlandt as for New-York or Kings. As to the moral question affected, he would take occasion to show when the opportunity offered that the people living on the seaboard had been monstrously maligned by those who sought to impose their unjust and unequal laws. The tendency of this discussion had been to show the enormous vice of the people of New-York. He would say, without fear of contradiction, that, man for man, there was as much virtue in the City as there was in the country. He had nothing to say against the country, but the facts would bear out this general proposition.

Mr. DUGANNE was satisfied that the question of social order had been overreached by special legislation with reference to New-York City. If public order had been violated it had been done by those in the habit of using strong spirituous liquors. He would restrain the sale of such drinks, but not the indulgence in light wines and other beverages. While he would accord credit to the Metropolitan Police he must admit that the authority conferred by this Excise Law had demoralized the members. The metropolitan Police had been degraded into the position of spies, sneaking around the corners and spying into the private concerns of citizens. The force had been demoralized by this power, and had lost the respect of the people. No man was so much detested as a spy, and this law gave every Metropolitan policeman this character; and this power had demoralized them in other respects. He cited statistics to show that 34,226 complaints and arrests against policemen had been made, not for neglect of duty alone, but for the commission of crimes of the most degrading character. It was in this manner that the efficiency of the force had been destroyed. He was not the friend of liquor.

Mr. WEED should vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kings, Mr. VEEDER. He proposed to vote for measures calculated to produce good order. He was not opposed to a law regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, but he wanted an Excise Law applicable to the whole State. The present Excise Law was passed as a political measure; it was designed as a machine, and originated in a party caucus, and passed by a party vote. This outrage upon local rights was perpetrated for the purpose of securing votes to the Republican Party. (A Voice—But it has given votes to your party.)

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Martin, I. Townsend, Conger, S. Townsend, Duganne, Rathburn, E. Brooks, Baker and Scheil.

Mr. VEEDER'S amendment was modified so as to read as follows:

The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws regulating or prohibiting the sale of food, wines, liquors, ale and beer.

Mr. ALVORD moved the following as a substitute:

The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws regulating or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating or other beverages, except it may pass laws which may contain special provisions as applicable to all cities, or all incorporated villages, or all towns in the State.

Mr. VERPLANCK opposed the substitute.

Recess to 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the report on the powers and duties of the Legislature, in the Committee of the Whole.

The pending question was on the substitute offered by Mr. ALVORD this morning.

After discussion the substitute was adopted—yeas 49, nays 38.

The Committee then rose and reported the article to the Convention.

Mr. ALVORD moved that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the article, and that it be reported to the Convention.

The motion was carried.

The Convention then proceeded to consider the article.

When the first section had been read, Mr. VERPLANCK moved to postpone the further consideration of the article until Saturday morning, and that in the meantime the article, as amended, be printed.

Mr. MERRITT moved to amend by substituting Friday evening, which was carried.

JUDICIARY.

The Convention then went into Committee of the whole on the report of the Judiciary Committee.

Without coming to a vote on any amendment, the Convention adjourned.

OBITUARY.

The last mails bring intelligence of the death of Mr. O'GORMAN, father of our respected Corporation Counsel, Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN, at his residence near Dublin, Ireland. Mr. O'GORMAN was a member of an ancient and broadly landed family in the County of Clare, and was uncle to the O'GORMAN MAHON, for some time a formidable political rival of O'CONNELL'S and member for many years for Ennis, the capital of that county. Mr. O'GORMAN was, in the highest and noblest sense, a patriot Irishman. In the early struggles for religious freedom which culminated in the Emancipation Act of 1829, and which forms so emblazoned a page in Irish history, he bore a prominent and energetic part, and with eager hand and enthusiastic heart contributed time, intellect and money to the promotion of the national cause. At his death he was aged 86, and so died full of years and honors, and whatever may be the future of Ireland, his name will ever be "as a household word" wherever true Irishmen are gathered together, and his memory find a home in the hearts of all who reverence that land he loved so fervently and well.

JAPAN.

The New Governor of Nagasaki—Murder of British Officers—Yokohama Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The Japan *Times* of Nov. 15, says that STOZBOSKI had finally resigned, and that SHOGOMATI, Prince of Ovari, had been nominated in the place of that dignitary by the Mikado, to the Governorship of Nagasaki. The movement resulted in protracted negotiations between the Inkios of Satzouma and Owasma-tosa, and STOZBOSKI himself. The event was hastened by a visit of Sir HENRY PARKS and Admiral TOOSAKA, after the Nagasaki murderers.

The British Minister and a party of friends had ascended the Fusijama Mountain.

Gen. VAN VALKENBURG had visited the ports on the West Coast in the United States steamer *Shenandoah*. The English Minister and Admiral visited some of the ports, and returned by the way of Hakodadi, Nagasaki and Osaki. On their arrival at Nagasaki they learned that two warrant officers of H. B. M.'s steamer *Yearmes*, had been murdered by the Japanese. The Governor of the place has been removed for failing to bring the perpetrators to justice.

The Yokohama *Gazette* advises against the shipment of goods to that market, except upon the direct advice of correspondents.

YOKOHAMA, Friday, Oct. 25.

Including the shipment by the steamer *Great Republic*, the export of teas to New-York this season is 10,000,000 pounds in excess of last year, all of which has been shipped direct, except 100,000 pounds passing to San Francisco.

The ship *Curricatus*, with 672,400 pounds, and the *Pauline*, with 650,000, 200 pounds less, sailed for New-York, leaving four vessels on the berth to carry 2,100,000 pounds of the same marks.

The closing quotations of Teas are: Common, $23@$25; Medium, $27@$28; Fine, $32@35; Choice, $40@$44.

MANILLA, Friday, Oct. 11.

Hemp, $9; Cordage, $14@16 ℔ piece.

WEST INDIES.

Havana Markets and Shipping Intelligence.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Sugar firm, with large sales. No. 12 is quoted at 8½@8¾ reals, and No. 15@20 at 9¼@10¾ reals ℔ arroba.

Lard, 15¼c.@17¾c. Flour, $14 25. Potatoes, $5. Tallow, 12½c.@13c. Bacon, 14c.@14½c. Hams, 22c. for sugar cured and 19c. for common. Butter, 20c.@26c., and plentiful. Petroleum, 3¾c. in barrels and 4c. in tins. Hoops, $45@$50. Beeswax, 7½c.@8c. for brown, and 11c.@11½c. for white. Honey, 4c.@4½c.

Exchange on London, 13@13¼ ℔ cent. premium.
Exchange on Paris at par to ½ ℔ cent. premium.
Exchange on New-York at long sight for Currency, 26 ℔ cent. discount, and at short sight, 25 ℔ cent.; and for Gold at short sight, at par to 1 ℔ cent. premium, and at long sight, 2¼@3¼ ℔ cent.

Sailed, barks *Cuba* and *Enrique*, and schooner *Anna Halton*, for New-York.

Arrived at Matanzas, brigs *Merriman* and *Kate Upham*, from Savannah.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

An Inter-Colonial Railroad Proposed—The Reciprocity Treaty.

OTTAWA, Thursday, Nov. 21.

Responsible parties in the Maritime Provinces have made a proposition to the Government to build and run an inter-colonial railroad for a bonus of $5,000,000.

In the Senate last night, in reply to a member, Hon. Mr. CAMPELL stated that the Government had not power to initiate or entertain negotiations with the American Government with regard to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. Such negotiations could only be approached through the instrumentality of the British Minister at Washington. He also stated that the Government proposed to establish mail communication with the West Indies, and to subsidize a line of steamers with that view.

Hon. D'ARCY MCGEE is seriously ill.

The Ship-Carpenters' Strike at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Ontario, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The ship-carpenters' strike still continues, with no prospect of an agreement between the men and their employers.

Large numbers of the laboring classes are leaving for the United States, owing to the scarcity of employment.

The steamers *Lady Head* and *Napoleon* have received orders to render assistance to any vessels requiring it.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Annexation of Northern Idaho to Washington Territory—Seizure of Opium—Commercial News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The steamship *Montana* has arrived from the northern coast with $30,000 in treasure. The news from Oregon and British Columbia is unimportant.

The project for annexing Northern Idaho to Washington Territory is attracting attention. A Committee has been appointed to draw up and obtain signatures to a memorial to Congress in favor of such annexation, preparatory to the admission of Washington as a State.

A large quantity of opium brought here by the *Great Republic* has been seized by the Custom-house on charge of an attempt on the part of its consignees to defraud the revenue.

The bark *Harriet*, for New-York, cleared to-day with a cargo of 3,060 barrels of flour, 14,600 sacks of wheat.

Flour is steady at $7 50@$8. Wheat firm at $2 45 @$2 55. Legal-tenders, 72.

The Fenian Brotherhood of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The annual Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood of California, acting in concert with the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, and recognizing JOHN SAVAGE as the Chief Executive of America, adjourned after a short session to-day. The affairs of the organization are represented as in a satisfactory condition. They indorsed the policy of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood as enunciated by THOS. J. KELLY, of Ireland, and JOHN SAVAGE, of America. A resolution expressive of sorrow at the death of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER was adopted.

Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, (of the Burdell-Cunningham New-York notoriety,) is plaintiff before one of the District Courts in this city, in a divorce suit.

San Francisco Shipping Intelligence and Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The bark *Gem of the Ocean* struck on the rocks in Bellingham Channel on the 18th inst. The vessel was run ashore in four fathoms of water.

The *Golden Rule* has sailed for Liverpool.

Flour is quiet at $7 50@$8. Wheat quiet at $2 45 @$2 55. Legal tenders, 72.

The Butchers and the Police.

SUSMAN SCHUSTER, a butcher at No. 190 Stanton-street, having obtained an injunction preventing the Police from interfering with him in his business, Superintendent KENNEDY issued the following order, informing the Captain in charge of that Precinct of the fact, but directing his attention to another fact, that the writ does not restrain the Police from preventing SCHUSTER driving cattle to his shambles, so the butcher is outflanked after all:

OFFICE OF THE SUP'T METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1867.

Capt. Ullman, Eleventh Precinct:

SPECIAL ORDER No. 1,136.—Pursuant to an injunction order issued out of the Supreme Court on 20th November inst., and served on me this day, you will desist from interfering with SUSMAN SCHUSTER, at No. 190 Stanton-street, in your Precinct, in any way as a butcher, except for Police inspection and regulation.

This injunction is intended to prevent the Police from interfering with said SCHUSTER "in the discharge and exercise of his business of a butcher at the place mentioned" in his complaint "until the hearing and disposition of the" pending action; and from enforcing against said SCHUSTER the ordinances and orders referred to in his complaint.

You will in all things comply with the order of the Court above referred to. But the above order does not restrain the Police from enforcing the provisions of chapter 700 of the laws of 1867, in relation to the driving of cattle.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

A resolution was adopted permitting the Second-avenue Railroad Company to lay switches and turn-outs in Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues.

An ordinance providing for the laying of Broadway from Seventeenth-street to Fifth-avenue with Nicolson pavement was laid over.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 2 P. M.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Lord Amberly and lady of England, Hon. Oliver Ames of North Easton, and Hon. W. N. Strong of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Marquis de Bassano of the French Legation, Hon. S. Hooper of Boston, and Hon. W. McMichael of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House; J. A. G. Garcia, the Peruvian Minister, is at the Clarendon Hotel; Gen. W. H. Reynolds of Providence, Hon. T. M. Pomroy of Auburn, Hon. J. G. Harris of Tennessee, Hon. J. E. Carpenter of Boston, Hon. G. D. Jewett of Hartford, and Hon. C. C. Dame of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Gen. Francis Price of New-Jersey, is at the St. James Hotel; Commodore R. B. Lowry, Lieut.-Commander Abbott and Paymaster Spaulding of the U. S. Navy, are at the Hoffman House.

Never Perverse.

Rev. JOHN B. BRACKETT, Pastor First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., writing under date of Sept. 20, 1867, says: "I have had one of your machines in my family for eight years, and am enthusiastic in its favor. It works easily, quietly, willingly and well. It is *never perverse* or out of order. We almost never break a needle; and *no seam has ever ripped*. I am not acquainted with other machines, and have no desire to be. We are more than satisfied with the Willcox & Gibbs."—*Ads.*

The Poetry of Art has Achieved its crowning triumph. PHALON & SON'S Extract of the "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" is among perfumes what the masterpiece of Beethoven is to music. It takes the sense captive. It has no competitor in delicacy, permanence and floral freshness.

We Will Teach our "Susy" to Say, "A blessing on MRS. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus—the Soothing Syrup performs precisely what it professes to do. If we had the power, we would make MRS. WINSLOW—as she is—the physical savior to the infant race.—[Extract from Rev. C. Z. Wiser's letter.]

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

"Spring it is cheery,
Winter is dreary.
Green leaves hang, but the brown must fly;
When he is shaken,
Lone and forsaken,
What can an old man do but die?"

Why, take Plantation Bitters, to be sure, and with them a new lease of life. The old are made young again, the middle-aged rejoice, and the young become doubly brilliant by using this splendid Tonic. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Liver Complaint, Headache, Pains in the side, "Crick in the Back," and all symptoms of Stomachic Derangement yield at once to the health-giving influence of Plantation Bitters. They add strength to the system and buoyancy to the mind.

MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. — Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, and *we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail by the introducers.
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit over all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

The Laundry.
COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Hull's Family Soap.
Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Genin's Hats and Furs.
Hats for Misses, Boys and Infants. Ladies' and Children's Furs of every description. Sleigh Robes. Fur Gloves, Fur Caps and Fur Trimmings, all at reasonable prices. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.
The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Cheapest Reliable Sewing-machines are BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE MACHINES. The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot. Will do all the family sewing. Warranted and kept in order for one year. Call and examine the different styles at the General Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Medical Electricity.
The afflicted of mind and body can find relief through Dr. CHAMBERLIN'S Electrical Agencies, No. 7 West 14th-st. Circulars forwarded.

A. A.—Meteoric Showers have created a great sensation throughout the world, but the latest discovery is a COW-MILKER in the milky way. This wonderful invention, which is a complete success, is freely shown to all who call. HYDRAULIC COW-MILKING MACHINE CO., No. 206 Broadway.

Weddings, Parties, Balls.—Ladies' White Satin Gaiter Boots and Slips, with beautiful rosettes. Also, ladies', misses', boys' and infants' Boots and Shoes. All styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

Away With Uncomfortable Trusses— COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED—Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, (author of Medical Common Sense,) No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The attention of ladies desirous of viewing the most elaborate LACE CURTAINS ever manufactured (for designs see *Godey's Lady's Book* for November) is invited to an importation just received by Mr. I. E. WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway. For beauty, elegance and comparative cheapness these embroideries are unsurpassed.

MARRIED.

ALDRICH—EDSON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, JAMES HERMAN ALDRICH, of New-York, to MARY GERTRUDE, daughter of M. B. Edson, of Brooklyn.

BLAKE—ROCKWOOD.—At the North Church, Springfield, Mass., on Wednesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. R. H. Greene, assisted by Rev. Dr. Seelye, of Haverhill, MARSHALL WM. BLAKE, of this City, to MARY E., eldest daughter of J. T. Rockwood, of Springfield.

CAREY—TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., SAMUEL CAREY to LAURA SILLIMAN, daughter of Commodore W. R. Taylor, U. S. N.

COLES—OSTRANDER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 19, at the residence of the bride's uncle, W. S. McIntosh, Esq., by Rev. Merritt H. Wellman, THEO. A. COLES to SARAH V. L. OSTRANDER, all of this City.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

EARLE—DOWDELL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 19, at Calvary Baptist Church, by Rev. R. J. W. Buckland, EUGENE M. EARLE to MARY S. DOWDELL, all of this City.

EASTMAN—BARNES.—In Plantsville, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. E. C. Jones, of Southington, assisted by Rev. O. Eastman, of New-York, Rev. WILLIAM R. EASTMAN to LAURA E. BARNES, daughter of the late Allen Barnes, both of Plantsville.

JONES—WARNER.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. J. B. Brackett, GEORGE W. JONES to HATTIE J., only daughter of B. J. Warner, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

LANSING—GRIFFITH.—In the Reformed Dutch Church, Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., WILLIAM LANSING, Esq., of Greenbush, N. Y., to SARAH ELIZABETH GRIFFITH, of Bergen.

MURRAY—PAGE.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, WILLIAM WADE MURRAY to E. JENNIE PAGE, all of this City.

SLOANE—BERRY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, at Christ Church, New-York, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, assisted by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., JOHN SLOANE to ADELA JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of the late A. J. Berry, M. D., of Brooklyn.

WHITEHOUSE—OSTRANDER.—In Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., Rector, GEORGE M. WHITEHOUSE to HELEN, daughter of Dr. F. W. Ostrander.

DIED.

BABCOCK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, HENRY ADAMS, only son of Benjamin and Susan A. Babcock, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 153 West 23d-st., on Saturday morning, the 23d inst., at 9½ o'clock.

BLANCHARD.—On Tuesday, Nov. 19, at Rahway, N. J., MARGARETTA H. BLANCHARD, in her 58th year.

Funeral on Saturday, Nov. 23, at 11½ A. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Clarkson Edgar, in Rahway.

COOPER.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, MARY, wife of John Cooper, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 63 Jane-st., without further notice.

CONNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 21, EUGENE JARRETT, son of James S. and Margaret E. Connell, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 110 Pierrepont-st., this (Friday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

CARNES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, of consumption, RICHARD CARNES, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, H. A. Polhamus, No. 223 East 13th-st., on Friday morning, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock.

EDGAR.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, WILLIAM EDGAR, son of Daniel M. and J. Edgar, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Chapel, on Saturday morning, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

FRANKLIN.—At New-Windsor, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 19, MARIA FRANKLIN, daughter of Thomas Franklin, deceased, formerly of New-York City, in the 81st year of her age.

HALL.—On Thursday, Nov. 21, Mr. ISAAC HALL, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Saturday at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 768 3d-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MCLEAN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, Mrs. MATILDA MCLEAN, daughter of the late John Grant, and widow of the late Thomas M. McLean, aged 58 years.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 271 Union-st., Brooklyn.

MEEKER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, MINNIE D., only daughter of Caroline R. and the late S. H. Meeker.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rye by the 11½ o'clock New-Haven train, where carriages will be in attendance.

MOWATT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, JOHN EDGAR, son of Eugene and Maria Louisa Mowatt, aged 8 years.

Funeral on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Mary's Church, Classon, near Myrtle-av.

POLLEN.—Of heart disease, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, GEORGE POLLEN, aged 39 years, son of Mr. George P. Pollen, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Death is always terrible, but when it comes in life's maturity to those for whom we might naturally expect years of usefulness, whose early talents promised great things in the future, it is doubly terrible. So it was with him the notice of whose death heads this article.

Educated in the best schools, improved by mixing in the most refined society of England, where he had many relations in the best-born ranks, familiar with all modern literature, having himself taken his first steps in that path with a success which promised better things, possessed of means which would have enabled him to devote his life to learned research, what might not have been expected of him?

But in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, he was taken down by one of those subtle affections of the heart which defy the foresight and the power of medicine.

Generous, kind-hearted, beloved by all and—dead. May Heaven console those who are left behind to mourn his loss. B.

ROACH.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 20, CARRIE, infant daughter of Jno. B. and Mary Caroline Roach.

Funeral from the residence of its grand-parent, John Roach, Esq., No. 305 East Broadway, this (Friday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SELMES.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, of apoplexy on the lungs, MATTHEW R. SELMES, aged 53 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 104 Meadow-st., Hoboken, N. J., this (Friday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

"A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches."

SEBRING.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, Capt. JACOB L. SEBRING, of the Ninth Precinct Metropolitan Police, aged 51 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Cresent Lodge No. 402, F. & A. M., and Metropolitan Chapter No. 140, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on Friday, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WESTERVELT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, JOHN WESTERVELT, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 57 Nevins-st., on Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WIGHTT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 19, at the residence of Col. A. Anderson, Richmond, Va., ANN G. WIGHTT, of Georgetown, D. C.

Obituary.

At a meeting of the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, held in the Hall of the College, Oct. 18, 1867, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We, the students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, have heard with sincere regret of the death of our late Professor of Anatomy, Dr. ROBERT WATTS, and

Whereas, We ever found in him an able and efficient instructor, a true and sympathising friend, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we would ever recognize the will of an All-wise Providence, we deplore the death of one so eminently qualified by rare mental attainments and by the naturally pleasant traits of his character for the position, the duties of which he so long and faithfully performed.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased, and would comfort them with the assurance that he has left behind him many enduring fruits of a useful and well-spent life.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to the memory of our late Professor, we, as a class, attend his funeral and wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and, also, that they be published in two of the New-York daily papers, and in two of the leading medical journals of the United States.

FRANK W. ROCKWELL,
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer HAMMONIA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 10:30 A.M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M.
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JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

OCT. 28, 1867.

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6-20C. '65 Jan&July	107¼	107½	May, comp'ds. '65	117¾	117¾
6-20 Coupon, '67..	107¼	107½	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
10-40 Reg.	106⅝	107½	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116⅛
10-40 Cou.	101⅝	101¾	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HOLDERS OF 10-40 COUPONS have now a favorable opportunity to exchange them for REGISTERED STOCK, thereby gaining ONE PER CENT. Certificates furnished immediately.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,

ALL DESCRIPTIONS

OF

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE

7-30 Notes, Nov. 21, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 16 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 06 DIFFERENCE

ON EACH $1 00.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN. FISK & CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.

Insurance, City Railroad, Gaslight, Bank, Telegraph, Express, Manufacturing and Mining Stocks receive special attention, and some on hand for sale, paying from 10 to 20 per cent. dividends, at low rates for investments.

1868.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,

No. 60 Lombard-st.,

London, Eng.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.'S Weekly Circular will be enlarged and greatly improved after Jan. 1, 1868, and will contain a collection of matter of value to Importers, Exporters, Bankers, Exchange Dealers and Manufacturers. No effort will be spared to make this Circular the best issued.

☞ To be had gratis on application as above.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) TELEGRAPH.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK.

FOR SALE AT MARKET RATES.

APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

COMMISSION BROKER IN EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 63 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris,

Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold

At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,

No. 54 William-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY,

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST,

FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds are secured by a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a continuous route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $850,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 46 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

RACINE TOWN BONDS;

Milwaukee City Bonds, old; Superior Railroad;

Milwaukee City Bonds, 7-30 Railroad;

Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;)

La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;)

Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;)

Wanted at market rates.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Canning, Burr and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The lines on the railroad having priority amount to $3,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded 10 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for and after the issuing the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1867—3 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC TAYLOR,
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
Inspectors.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY,

No. 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has this day been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 2, 1867. By order of the Directors.

J. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this bank held at the banking house this day the resignation of JAMES D. SPARKMAN, Esq., was accepted and JOHN M. FURMAN, Esq., unanimously elected President in his stead.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—$100,000 FIRST MORTGAGE eight per cent. bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company of Alabama; principal and interest payable in gold. These bonds are a first lien upon the road for $12,000 per mile, and are guaranteed by the State of Alabama.

M. B. JENNEY & CO.,

No. 10 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

FOR SALE,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST CLASS COMPANIES.

Also a large variety of mining and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

200 shares Manhattan Gas Light Company for sale by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 68 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 2, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees,

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS, held on the 4th instant, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing four years:

A. A. LOW, EDGAR H. RICHARDS,
HORACE GRAY, B. D. HUTTON,
EDWARD HAIGHT, A. GRACIE KING,
DAYTON OGDEN,

and the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Inspectors of the next election:

WILLIAM H. GUION,
EDWARD A. BIBBY,
ISAAC D. COLE, JR.

At a meeting of the Directors held this day, Dayton Ogden was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1887, 1888 and 1877, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1886, on the following terms: Bonds due in 1888, subject to a deduction of 7 per cent.; those due in 1889, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.

The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,600,000, being the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Jno. Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the Office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the Company's Office, Monday, Dec. 2. The transfer books to open this inst., will be closed Saturday, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P.M., and reopened Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, No. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per cent. (2½ per cent.) has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 2d of December, to Stockholders of record on the 27th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d December. By order of the Board.

D. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

INTEREST on new deposits commences the first day of every month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of tax. Open DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,

Open DAILY, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH-av., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1st.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February last, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the foregoing increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of December next, at noon, (12 M.) to Monday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—CAROLINE BARMORE, plaintiff, against WILLIAM BARMORE, defendant. Summons.—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 84 Franklin-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct., 26, 1867.

CHARLES S. SPENCER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 84 Franklin-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 7th of November, 1867. n8-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ABRAM J. DOVALE and LEANDER L. OLIVER against JAMES M. RICHARDSON. Summons to the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the above named Court, in the City of New-York, on the 5th day of October, 1867, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complains within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest thereon from Dec. 31, 1866, besides costs of this action.

MATHEWS & REEVES,

Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1867. law6tF

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE of ELIZABETH MCNALLY, she will confer a favor by calling on her brother, DANIEL MCNALLY, No. 320 8th-av., as he has some money of hers in his possession, from California.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"De Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 197 Chambers-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF COMMON STOCK IN Long Island Railroad Company, in the name of S. Beaman, numbered 4,067, for 51 shares. The transfer has been stopped. The finder will please deliver it at the office of the Company. JAMES H. FERDON, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction. FOUDE & BIRNY, Baltimore, Md.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON LAURENS, GREEN, WOOSTER, HOUSTON and other streets, with some corners. Also, Broadway and 5th-av. property, and a large number of first-class and medium fine houses.

S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN FIFTH, EIGHTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS.

In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court a foreclosure sale will be made on the 6th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, of the following property, viz.:

No. 5 Thomas-st.
No. 67 West broadway.
No. 122 Sullivan-st.
No. 59 St. Mark's-place.
No. 11 Anthony, now Worth-st.

By JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH sts.—For sale—Two spacious four-story houses: One 22x51, lot 125 feet deep, and one 26x76, lot 125 feet deep, with or without stables. These houses, in all respects, are equal to any heretofore built in this City.

For permit and terms apply to

J. H. SHERWOOD, No. 470 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M.,

Or to

WM. H. LEE, No. 314 Broadway.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone front house on Lexington-av., near 46th-st., in perfect order; possession immediately; location desirable. JOSEPH MASON, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT house, No. 271 Lexington-av., in every respect first-class; frescoed throughout and in perfect repair. For sale by HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE 17TH WARD, NEAR the Bowery, a plot of land, 148 feet front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to G. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

VERY DESIRABLE MODERN-BUILT dwelling-houses in Brooklyn, $5,500, $7,000, $8,000, $9,000 and upward, for sale by A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS and building sites, on the Hudson River, for sale by A. M. SCRIBA, Real Estate Broker, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 256 ACRES, IN THE town of Bedford, Westchester County; the residence of the late Walter R. Lyon; situated one mile from Katonah Depot, on the Harlem Railroad; the farm is of first quality in every respect; buildings ample and commodious; the situation excellent and neighborhood desirable; adjoining the residence of John Jay, Esq. This property will be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 17th day of December, at 12 M.

THOMAS S. LYON,
JOHN JAY WOOD, Executors.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—TO RENT, FURnished, a large house, with eighteen acres of ground well laid out; garden, grapehouse, conservatory and stables in a pleasant neighborhood; one mile from the post-office; $3,000. Apply at No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 3.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A FARM OF 169 ACRES, LARGE DOUBLE house and ample outbuildings in good order; also, a sawmill, 24 miles in N. J., only $13,000. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDING.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—HANDSOME, SMALL THREE-STORY house, 24th-st., overlooking Madison-square. Carpets, curtains, all elegant and only ten days old, for sale at cost. This is a rare chance for a party about to commence housekeeping. R. G. RICHARDS, No. 963 Broadway.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of Brick Church Station, a first-class house, completely furnished; fine outbuildings; possession during November. Apply to BUCKBEE & GODDARD, No. 78 Murray-st., or on the premises, Harrison-st., to JOHN BURGESS.

AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HILL—A nicely furnished house, ten rooms, furnace, carriage-house, &c., to let for Winter or longer. Inquire at No. 45 Dey-st., or on the premises.

W. H. BARTLETT.

TO LET—SIX ROOMS, $16 PER MONTH, AT No. 4 Lynch-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., one block from Fleming-av.; fifteen minutes' walk from South 7th-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN a good neighborhood; all modern improvements; convenient to four lines of cars; rent moderate. Inquire at No. 225 West 12th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WEBNN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor; together or single, with gas and bath; terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East 13th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 35 Lispenard-st. Inquire at the office of ABM. C. DAYTON & CO., No. 26 Broad-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, PARLOR floor and basement, suitable for a doc or or private family. No. 5 Rivington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP RALEIGH, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 21, 1867.

To Capt. C. P. Marshman and Officers:

GENTLEMEN: We the undersigned officers and passengers of the steamship *Fredrick Hudson*, from Philadelphia Oct. 29, bound to Havana, and wrecked on the 7th inst., two miles north of the Morro Castle, returns our sincere thanks to you for the many kindnesses shown us while on board your vessel from Havana to this port. We deem it our duty also to tender your agents, Messrs. Patrick & Co., in Havana, our thanks for the generous manner in which they came forward and tendered us a free passage on board your vessel. Hoping, as a commander, you may always be successful, and never meet with a similar disaster, we remain very respectfully, yours,

JOHN H. HOWES,
JOHN P. BRADLY, First Officer,
JOHN COOPER, 1st Engineer,
JOHN WHITAKER, First Ass't Eng'r,
FRANK STEELS, Second Officer.

J. PALTENGHI & CO.,

CONFECTIONERS,

Basement No. 5 East 23d-st., corner of Broadway.

Parties supplied at short notice at very moderate prices. Orders for pyramids, ice creams, cakes, chicken salad, boned turkeys &c., &c., will be promptly attended to and judiciously delivered. Inspect our rooms.

J. PALTENGHI. O. RAFFA. L. MAZZETTI.

GUERLAIN,

PERFUMER,

Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of THE MED'L DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

FOR ADOPTION.—A BEAUTIFUL FEMALE child, eleven months old, American parentage; also, a female babe, six weeks old. Only family. Call at No. 737 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 17 and 18.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, ADJUSTED and balanced; merchants not employing a bookkeeper can have their books kept on reasonable terms. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 1,326 Broadway.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES IMPROVE AND preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway, H. W. HUNTER, Optician. Circulars free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ A. M., and afternoon at 3½ o'clock, in the hall at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-st. The Rector will preach at each service.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Williamsburgh, E. D. (Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A lot of cheap, open buggies at $75; lot of sleighs, $40 and $45; harness at $18.

500 OTHER CARRIAGES AT GREAT BARGAINS.

CALVIN WITTY, Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

ARMY BLANKETS, NEW, $3; BOOTS, pegged, $2 50; sewed, $3; Government wagons, tents, cart wagons, grain covers, McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES

BOUGHT BY C. C. ALLEN,

NO. 415 BROADWAY.

PRINTING.

FOR SALE—A FOUR CYLINDER NO. 1 HOE Rotary Press, complete; will print a paper 26x37 inches, together with type and everything needed for the publication of a first-class paper; all nearly new; for a job together, or separately, remarkably cheap. Address BAGAR & CO., No. 28 Gold-st., New-York City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY IN HIGH SOCIAL POSITION will furnish a fine room, with board, to a person of unexceptionable character, for the use of $6,000 for a few months; good security will be given for the money; arrangements may be made to accommodate two persons with board; also the use of a fine carriage and horses will be included, if desirable. Address, with real name, H. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, FOR THE WINTER, in a family where there are few or no other boarders, one furnished room on second floor, with board and fire, and privilege of breakfast in room. Terms easy, and locality respectable and accessible. References given and required. Address X, Box No. 832 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER in a private family or first-class boarding-house, for a family of eight persons; (four children;) four rooms required; three communicating. Address, stating terms and location, to E. N. K., Box No. 3,521 New-York Post-office.

PARLOR FLOOR, NEWLY FURNISHED, in a first-class private house, with choice of two rooms on second floor and private table, if required; rare chance for a refined family who wishes to enjoy the comforts of a quiet home. Apply at No. 52 East 13th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place.

ELEGANT ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished, en suite or single, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with board or private table, at No. 70 (old number) East 15th-st., a few doors from Irving-place; house first class in every respect; all modern improvements; references.

A GENTLEMAN OF QUIET HABITS desires a pleasant well furnished room for the Winter; with or without partial board, between 10th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; private family preferred. Address S. A. S., Box No. 2,541 General Post-office.

TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms to let, second-story, front, most central location, near 5th-av., with or without board; private family; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,838 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite on second floor, elegantly furnished, with or without private table; terms reasonable. Apply to the Boarding Bureau. W. A. CORBIERE, No. 833 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN the most desirable part of Harlem, near 5th-av., would rent a pleasant room on second-story, with board, to a gentleman and wife; terms moderate. Address HARLEM, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, CONSISTing of parlor and one or two bedrooms to rent with board, in West 11th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place; references given and required. Address A., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the day can be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO ONE or two gentlemen, with or without board; family strictly private; house and location very desirable. Apply at No. 143 West 15th-st.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, on first floor; also two single rooms, to let to gentlemen, with board, at No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN WEST 20TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th avs.; a front room, third floor; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE SOUTHERN family will let handsome rooms, with first-class board, at No. 20 West 17th-st., near 5th-av. Prices moderate.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor to let, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors east of Union-square. References exchanged.

GOOD BOARD NEAR THE COOPER Institute; large and small rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, at half the price of the hotels. Appy at No. 73 7th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A second-story back room, furnished, to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast; references required. Apply at No. 348 West 31st-st.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—A second floor, furnished; also a front parlor and bed-room on third floor, with board. Private table if desired.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms to let on parlor floor; also one on third floor; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NORTH.—Parlor and bedrooms, nicely furnished, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY—LARGE FRONT room to let on third floor; also, hall room on second floor: near 29th-st., adjoining Coleman House.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A nicely furnished hall room, second floor, to a gentleman only, without meals.

NO 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST of 5th-av.—First floor parlor suite of rooms complete to let, with private table only.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board. Private table if desired.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or without private table. References exchanged. No. 38 East 19th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 79 West 17th-st.

TO LET—A NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT room in a fine locality. Can be seen after 3 o'clock P. M. at No. 1,/4 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without board. Apply at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, 2d-st.

FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD STORY front rooms, singly or in suites, to let, without board or with private table, at No. 15 University-place.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen can have pleasant rooms, with or without board, by applying at No. 47 Bond-st.

WANTED—BOARD IN EXCHANGE OR PART payment for musical lessons, by a Gal-class professor. Address Mus. B., No. 694 Broadway, room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A FURNISHED room, with or without board, with a private family, below 12th-st. Address A. M., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, with a gen'eel private family. No. 114 West 29th-st., new number. (70 old,) near 6th-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 26 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5th Broadway, to a single gentleman, without board, a handsomely furnished room, second floor

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON.......SATURDAY, Nov. 23
ERIN, HALL.......SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.......SATURDAY, Dec. 7
FRANCE, GRACE.......SATURDAY, Dec. 14
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA.......WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
MANHATTAN.......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
MINNESOTA.......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $150.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY.......Nov. 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......SATURDAY.......Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS.......SATURDAY.......Dec. 7
CITY OF ANTWERP.......SATURDAY.......Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON.......SATURDAY.......Dec. 21
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, for Antwerp direct, at 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, carrying cabin passengers only.
Rate of passage $100 currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$130
Second Cabin Passage.......80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$125
Second Cabin Passage.......70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
SIDON.......Nov. 20
TIBERIA.......Nov. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2. MONDAY, Dec. 30.
Passage money to Nassau.......$45
Passage money to Havana.......50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 5.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING, B. L. BURNSIDE, Commissioners.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.
The steamship LIBERTY will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers leaving New-York in the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agent, No. 16 Spear's Wharf.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
CIRCASSIAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW-YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. FOR CALIFORNIA, carrying United States mails via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new and elegant steamship NEBRASKA, Capt. WM. L. MERRY, will be dispatched by the North American steamship Company on
MONDAY, Nov. 25, at noon,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship NEVADA, Capt. JOHN R. KELLY.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed Dec. 15, by the favorite steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting at Panama with the new steamship OREGONIAN.
For passage or freight apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received until Friday, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ,

Calling at
HAVANA
to land passengers.
United States mail steamship ———, Capt. ———, will leave Pier No. 21 North River for above ports on ———, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS. FIRST STEAMER.

The favorite steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston.
Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also, goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 23.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 30,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 5,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freight 10c. per foot.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer MATANZAS will follow on the 30th inst.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 1 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 12 M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Wednes., Nov. 27, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 20th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Monday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 25 E. R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. E. UNDERHILL leaves Pier No. 34 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3½ P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

COAL.

PARMELE BROTHERS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGLISH CANNEL, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE and all kinds of Anthracite COAL.
Gas Companies, dealers and families supplied. Yards IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Offices No. 32 Pine-st. and No. 10 Union-square, (East side.

$5 50 COAL; FLOUR, $10.—SOLD FAMILIES wholesale prices; $1 saved on each barrel or ton. PEOPLE'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 5. N. B.—General Ticket Office for all City Railroad Car Tickets.

COKE, $2 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. Delivered at $3 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 306 West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

CHEAP FUEL FOR STEAM BOILERS— Fine coke at 50 cents per chaldron in the yard, at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., express train for Yaphank and Riverhead, SATURDAYS only.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AUCTION SALES.

SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.

BOOK TRADE SALE ROOMS, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.
Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.
THURSDAY, Nov. 21,
and following days, at 6½ o'clock P. M. each day.
THE PRIVATE LIBRARY
of Mr. George A. Elliot, of Newburgh. A choice and elegant collection of books, comprising several thousand volumes of the best English and American editions. A large number of superbly illustrated works, and a general assortment of works in the various departments, the greater part in rich and elegant bindings. Without reserve, as above.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 25th and 26th,
At 7 o'clock P. M., each day.
PRIVATE LIBRARY,
COMPRISING A VERY
VALUABLE AND SELECT COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
CONSISTING OF
CHOICE EDITIONS OF STANDARD AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORKS,
Many books relating to the early history of America.
PRIVATELY PRINTED AND EXTRA ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
(Many in Elegant Bindings.)
Among which may be mentioned Rapin's History of England, six volumes, folio, with many hundred extra plates inserted, some very scarce and valuable; Walton and Cotton's Angler, imp. 8vo, extra illustrations, half-morocco, elegant; Lossing's History of the United States, two volumes, imp. 8vo, half-morocco, extra plates inserted; Boydell's folio edition of Hume's England, 10 volumes; Valpy's original edition of Shakespeare, 15 volumes, cloth, uncut; Heath's Memoirs, 8vo, sheep; Shaw's Illuminated Dresses, 2 volumes, 4to, half-morocco; Walpole's Letters, 8 volumes, &c., &c.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.

In pursuance of the announcement made this day, the lease of the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry to Hunter's Point, Long Island, for a term of ten years from November 1, 1867, will be sold at the City Hall, on TUESDAY, November 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., in the Governor's Room.
Also,
will be sold at the same time and place, the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Roosevelt-street, East River, to South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
Also,
the lease of the Ferry as now established from the foot of Ninety-second-street, East River, to the village of Astoria, Long Island, for the term of ten years from November 1, 1867.
The said leases will be sold subject to the condition that the landings of the Ferries, or any part thereof, not the property of the Corporation of the City of New-York, shall be procured at the risk and expense of the purchaser, and that the said corporation shall not be liable at any time for any expense whatever in connection therewith.
The purchaser of these franchises will be required to comply with the covenants on the part of the city contained in the present leases, and provisions of section forty-one of the amended charter of 1857.
NEW-YORK COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 25, 1867.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the
NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN,
(By order Admiral Charles H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant:)

120 iron tanks.	120 iron hoop barrels.
50 boats.	50,000 lbs. tarred sheathing.
33 lots chairs, bureaus, tables, settees, &c.	25 bales oakum snakings.
	17 Narrow axes.
54 scale beams.	2,500 feet leather hose.
15 iron tanks.	6,650 feet rubber hose.
46 scoop shovels.	5 platform scales.
5 jack screws.	Lot rubber belting.
Lot old canvas.	66 zinc and tin cans.
Lot scrap rubber.	15 iron vices.

Log slates, screw-wrenches, hammers, chisels, saws, paints and brushes, &c., &c., &c.
Chain Cables—Four chain cables, stud link, 2¼ inches, 90 fathoms long.
The above goods can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant.
Terms, cash, United States currency, at time of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

On SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and bedroom furniture; velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors; rosewood wardrobes, centre tables; black walnut suites in green and crimson reps; oak extension table, oak cain-seat chairs; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; china, crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c.; oil-cloths, window-shades, gilt and black walnut cornices, &c.
ALSO,
Mahogany three-quarter billiard table.
250 Ladd & Webster sewing-machines, without tables, entirely new and in good order.
ALSO,
Mortgagee sale of books and fancy goods.

SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING, &c.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NO. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles:
55,162½ pairs Shoulder Scales.
72 Great Coats (damaged.)
30 yards Buckram.
Terms cash in Government funds. Ten per cent. down at time of sale.
The goods to be removed within five days from date of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brigadier-General and Q. M. U. S. A.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Forty or 50 carpets, French plate mirrors, parlor suites, &c., &c.—THIS DAY (Friday,) Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, a very large amount of good new and second-hand furniture from several families, comprising parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods. French plate mirrors, lace and other curtains, marble-top centre, card and extension tables, hair and other mattresses, feather beds, cottage suites, solid carved dressing bureaus and bedsteads, china, glass and kitchen furniture, 40 or 50 velvet, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF BREVET MAJOR-GEN. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Government Yards, Battery, New-York, say
7 Horses,
4 Ambulances and other Government property.
Terms cash in Government funds.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

AUCTION SALES.

FIFTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon,
60,000 TONS
of Coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December, 1867.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon one hundred and four thousand cigars, thirty-three barrels smoking tobacco, eight boxes granulated tobacco, one hundred packages Chingarora tobacco, about 1,500 papers Lorillard's chewing tobacco, about 500 pound and half-pound packages smoking, a lot of pipes and patent tobacco pouches, 10 lbs. snuff in bladders, several caddies and packages of plug and granulated smoking tobacco, for the payment of taxes assessed against Thos. E. Allen & Co., by S. F. Robinson, Assessor Fourth District, New-Jersey, and sent to me for collection by J. Boyd Headley, Collector of said district.
Said property will be sold at public auction at No. 58 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of November, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
The above sale is adjourned to Nov. 27, 1867, at the same time and place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 23, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867 febl-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867 mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867. au30-lawtodec26

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience gives private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches. Hours from 3 until 9 P. M. Highest reference. Address M. A., Box No 164 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching desires an engagement as visiting governess. Reference, her last engagement of four years. Address Miss G., Box No. 739 New-York Post-office.

ALL WANTING TEACHERS, POSITIONS or pupils address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 532 Broadway.

LECTURES.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Women's Prison Association and Home. Tickets can be had at Carter's and Randolph's book-stores, at Nos. 5 and 13 Cooper Union, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that on the 9th day of November, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estates of JOHN A. WEBBER and WILLIAM H. NEISH, of the City of Elmira, in the County of Chemung and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of Robt. T. Turner, River Buildings, in the City of Elmira, New-York, before HULL FANTON, Register, on the 13th day of December, A. D., 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
WILLIAM D. COVELL, U. S. D'p. Marshal as Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURR FOR THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK—IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of CHARLES F. ROPER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles F. Roper, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of December, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said District, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. The second and third meeting of creditors are ordered to be held at the same time and place.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
Dated at NEW-YORK, on this 14th day of November, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS C. STRYKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, in the town of Gravesend, L. I., on or before the 18th day of March next.
CORNELIUS S. STRYKER, Administrator.
DATED, Sept. 9, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE by Hon. Wm. H. Collins, Special County Judge of Oneida County, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the assignment made by Nathan Samuels to John A. Tweedy, to appear before Wm. H. Comstock, a Referee appointed by said order, at his office in the City of Utica, in the County of Oneida, on the 9th day of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to attend the accounting then and there to be made by said assignee, and to show cause why said assignee should not be discharged.
JOHN A. TWEEDY, Assignee of Nathan Samuels.
AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Att'y. for Assignee, Utica, N. Y.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1867.
TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all Taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.
On all Taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other Iron work.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

MOSELY IRON BRIDGE AND ROOF COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 116 WILLIAM-ST.
WROUGHT-IRON BRIDGES, BUILDINGS, ROOFS, CORRUGATED SHUTTERS AND DOORS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.......MAX MARETZEK
A CARD.
The Director has the honor to submit to the public and subscribers the following letter, received to-day:
Max Maretzek, Esq.:
SIR: We, the undersigned, as a deputation of the members of the Chorus, with full power from all of them, do hereby request you to forget the misunderstanding of Monday last, and beg you to continue the opera season, assuring you of our good will and co-operation. Hoping that the public may also forget the occurrence and appreciate our efforts in future, we remain, respectfully yours, G. BANFI, S. VITALE, L. SCHNEEBERGER, G. MILANO.
In consequence of the receipt of the above communication, the Director begs to announce for
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 25,
GOUNOD'S GRAND OPERA OF
ROMEO E GIULIETTA,
with the same cast as on its first representation except that
SIGNOR F. BELLINI
has accepted the part of Mercutio, in order to give greater strength and brilliancy to the ensemble.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 26, at 8,
Reappearance of
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
in Rossini's masterwork,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI AS FIGARO.
Box office and other ticket offices now open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

Director.......MAX MARETZEK
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8,
Second night of the highly successful drama,
MARIANNE,
MARIANNE,
A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE.
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
in her great character of Marianne.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 23,
GRAND SHAKESPEARE NIGHT,
On which occasion will be produced selections from
ROMEO AND JULIET,
AND
MACBETH.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN.......Lessee and Director
Reappearance of
MLLE. TOSTEE.
Mlle. TOSTEE'S physician having announced her complete restoration to health, she will reappear, and positively perform, on
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22,
and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS NEXT,
and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 23, in
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

La Grand Duchesse	Mlle. Tostee
Fritz	Mons. Guffroy
Le Prince Paul	Mons. Leduc
Le Baron Puck	Mons. Lagriffoul
Le General Boum	Mons. Duchesne
Le Baron Grog	Mons. Valter
Nepomuc	Mons. Monier
Wanda	Mlle. De Felcourt
Iza	Mlle. de Bongars
Amelie	Mlle. Monier
Olga	Mlle. Mathilde
Charlotte	Mlle. Susanne
Officier	Mons. Chopin

NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 23,
LE PLUIE ET LE BEAU TEMPS,
LE SUPPLICE D'UNE FEMME,
LA ROSE DE ST. FLOUR.
Tickets at the Theatre; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Balcony Boxes, $8 to $10; Proscenium Boxes, $10 to $15.
Begins at 7¾.

LYRIC HALL. TO-NIGHT.

Nos. 723, 725 and 727 6th-av.,
Between 41st and 42d sts.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS.......DIRECTOR
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8,
THEO. THOMAS' THIRD
GRAND POPULAR CONCERT,
at the above-named new and elegant Concert Hall.
First appearance at these concerts of the young and popular prima donna,
MISS MINNIE A. HAUCK,
(By kind permission of Mr. Max Maretzek.)
THE UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
1. Overture—Masaniello.......Auber
2. Waltz—Fantasiebilder.......Strauss
3. Evening Song.......Schuman
4. Tarantelle for Flute and Clarionet obligato.St. Saens
Messrs. RIETZEL AND WENDELSCHAEFER.
5. Waltz—"Romeo e Giulietta".......Gounod
Miss MINNIE A. HAUCK.
6. Grand Fantasie—"L'Africaine".......Meyerbeer
7. Overture—"Ruy Blas".......Mendelssohn
8. Polka Mazurka—Libelle. / Polka—Postillon d'Amour, }.......Strauss
9. Reverie.......Vieuxtemps
10. Aria—"Batti, Batti," (Don Giovanni).......Mozart
Miss MINNIE A. HAUCK.
11. Selection—"Traviata".......Verdi
12. Polka—"For Ever".......Strauss
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS ONLY.
SUNDAY EVENING, SECOND SUNDAY CONCERT.

LADIES' FAIR AND FESTIVAL,

In the Hall, southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.
Tickets 25 cents.
Proceeds for the benefit of the Trinity Baptist Church worshiping corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av.

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OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Theory, singing and Violin classes now forming for the second quarter.

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No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

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A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

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FOR YOUNG LADIES,
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LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

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No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON

WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

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English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.
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SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

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ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO.
NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

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INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
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O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

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Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
This week will be presented
THE POWERFUL MELODRAMA OF
ADAM AND EVE;
OR,
THE SAILOR'S DREAM.
THE ONLY LIVING GORILLA
in captivity.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS.
A very attractive and comprehensive collection of
BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH,
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, A DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING SKELETON, FAT LADY,
LEOPARD CHILD, LEARNED SEAL,
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HAPPY FAMILY,
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VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
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BLACK CROOK,
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GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
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ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
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SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS.
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
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FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c., &c.
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TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT MORAL LESSON;
"BETTER THAN A HUNDRED SERMONS,"
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
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EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
IN THEIR ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

EVERY EVENING, BURLESQUE OF
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MEDEA.......Mr. LEFFINGWELL.
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Also, FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.
FRANCINI PREVAL....Mrs. HOWARD WATKINS.
MARQUIS DE RICHVILLE.....Mr. LEFFINGWELL.

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Increased Attractions. Two New Ballets.
KALOSPINTHECHROMOKRENE,
the wonderful magic crystal fountain, introduced by Prof. Mosster, from Berlin, in M. Ronzani's ballet, entitled LA FONTAINE D'AMOUR.
Romantic ballet danced by
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the
SEVEN PRINCIPAL DANSEUSES,
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GRAND EUROPEAN BALLET COMPANY,
in the Spectacular Drama of the
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EVERY EVENING AT 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK.

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STEINWAY HALL.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for a series of SIX GRAND ORATORIOS, to take place during the season of 1867-68, at Steinway Hall, commencing on the
NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.
THURSDAY, Nov. 28—THE SEASONS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12—SAMSON.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25—THE MESSIAH.
THURSDAY, Jan. 23—THE CREATION.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20—JUDAS MACCABÆUS.
THURSDAY, March 19—ELIJAH.
Mr. Harrison has secured the services of the best Soloists, including the celebrated Prima Donna,
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Full Orchestra.
THE GRAND CHORUS
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NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
F. L. RITTER, Director.
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Subscription tickets for the six Oratorios, including reserved seats,
FIVE DOLLARS.
Single tickets, with reserved seats.......$1 50
Can be obtained at all the music-stores, General Tickets, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.
NOTICE.
The sale of subscription tickets will positively close on THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

IRVING HALL.

NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
IGNATZ POLLAK'S GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
AT WHICH
MISS FANNY JANAUSCHEK,
THE RENOWNED GERMAN TRAGEDIENNE,
will read selections from Shakespeare, and several eminent vocalists and instrumentalists will appear.
Tickets $1; Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and other principal music stores. Also at Irving Hall.

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Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THE PILGRIM.
MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX.
TWO HUNDRED LIFE-SIZE FIGURES.
BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPES.
MUSIC BY PHILIP PHILLIPS.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS RELIGIOUS ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD.
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is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

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SECOND WEEK AND CERTAIN SUCCESS! THE THEATRE FASHIONABLY CROWDED EVERY NIGHT TO SEE } "NORWOOD."
** The Grand Military Tableaux nightly encored.
** The vast popular voice in its favor.
** The beautiful Worrell Sisters appear
** In the play in interesting characters.
** Lovely Scenery!
** Superb Military Music!
** Effective Choruses and Fine Acting!
** Touching and Pathetic Scenes of Disastrous Love!
** Laughable Situations and Genuine American Humor.
** Move the audiences alternately to
** Tears, Smiles and Enthusiasm.
NORWOOD } Is the great moral play of the times. Maids and youths can enjoy it without hurt. Age and manhood, wifehood and widowhood, are delighted with it.
The performance terminates at 10½ o'clock.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.
Matinee on SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

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In consequence of the great desire to witness the present revival of STANDARD PLAYS, the Manager respectfully intimates that the BOX-BOOK WILL BE OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 22,
last night of Tobin's beautiful Comedy of
THE HONEYMOON.
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. B. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss CLARA JENNINGS, Miss KATE RANOE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON and others.
SATURDAY, Nov. 23, (for the last time,)
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
It is respectfully announced that the
NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA
by Mr. Watts Phillips, now being performed in London with the greatest success, entitled

MAUD'S PERIL,

having been purchased by Mr. Wallack, it will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
with beautiful scenery, appropriate appointments, costumes, and an excellent cast.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

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FRENCH THEATRE. ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

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14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
whose astonishing feats upon
THE FLYING TRAPEZE,
have created
THE MOST MARKED SENSATION
of the season, and whose
TREMENDOUS AERIAL FLIGHTS
AND FEARFUL FLYING SOMERSAULTS
absolutely baffle description, appears every night and at all the matinees.
BRILLIANT SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing the full strength of the
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever organized on this continent.
FOUR MATINEES NEXT WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

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Season tickets can be obtained of
Wm. A. Pond, music-store, No. 547 Broadway.
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MME. PAREPA-ROSA.

STEINWAY HALL.
EIGHTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.
L. F. HARRISON.......DIRECTOR
Reappearance for one night only of the celebrated and favorite prima donna,
MME. PAREPA-ROSA,
together with the following eminent artists:
Signor Ferranti.......Baritone
Mr. Oscar Pfeiffer.......Pianist
Mr. Carl Rosa.......Violinist
Mr. W. R. Johnston.......Organist
Mr. G. W. Colby.......Conductor
THE PRICE OF TICKETS WILL REMAIN AS USUAL. For sale at Steinway Hall; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and General Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway.

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NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

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J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

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A remarkable medical document, which treats on scrofulous affections, (hereditary and acquired,) liver complaints, heart diseases, generative affections, lung complaints, general debility, indigestion, &c. It also treats on the desire for life and how to prolong it; the only true and safe medication; herbal remedies for disease; the reproductive vitality of life; disease treated chemically by the magnetic properties found in plants.
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SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs; those who have been unskillfully treated should consult their own interest and call. Consultation free.

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THE PACIFIC MAIL CONTROVERSY

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY INJUNCTION —DECISION ON THE MOTION.

William Richmond Brown, James C. Brown, Alexander A. Brown, Thomas Hargreaves and Thomas Hargreaves, Jr., vs. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Frederick Billings, Isaac Taylor and R. G. Beardsley, Inspectors of the Election of said Pacific Company; The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company; George B. Hartson, S. K. Green, C. A. Meigs, O. N. Joslyn, Fred. Butterfield, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., A. W. Dimock, Oliver Charlick, Thos. F. Mason, H. S. Cambles, Fred. M. Lockwood and Chas. F. Davenport.—The following is the full decision rendered by Judge BLATCHFORD on granting the motion for an injunction, as well as on the application of a stockholder named Wheeler to be made a co-plaintiff. The motion was made on the bill and on affidavits. The allegations of the parties sufficiently appear in the Judge's decision:

By the Court—In this case I have not had time to do more than give a thorough examination to the bill and the papers, and have not been able to put my views in writing. I shall, therefore, proceed to deliver them orally.

The plaintiffs are aliens, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, and the defendants, with the exception of the defendant Butterfield, are citizens of the State of New-York, or are corporations created by the State of New-York, and occupying, therefore, the position of citizens of the State of New-York, so far as the parties to the suit are concerned. The case, then, except as to Butterfield, is one where the Court clearly has jurisdiction of the parties. The plaintiffs set out that they are the owners of 3,500 shares of the capital stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. This Company, it appears, has a capital now of $20,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of $100 each. The bill then alleges that the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., of this City, have standing in their names 77,839 shares of the capital stock of this Company. The bill then sets out the character of the Pacific Mail Company, its progress and the development of its business. The bill then alleges certain reasons which existed at the time for making a certain contract which was made in October, 1864, with Brown Brothers & Co. These reasons were, in substance, the creation of a permanent shareholding body, not liable to the changes and fluctuations of the stock market. By this agreement it appears that some ten persons associated themselves together and bought 10,000 shares of stock, which at that time was one quarter of the entire capital, and that they made Brown Brothers & Co. trustees of that stock. The written agreement in regard to this stock which is set out in the bill shows that the arrangement was to continue in force until the 1st of December, 1868. The provisions of the agreement substantially are that the parties to it are not to sell their stock without having first offered to sell it to the rest of their associates, at a price not above the then current market value, and in case of their declining to take it, without next offering it to Brown Brothers & Co.; but any one of the parties is to be at liberty to withdraw on those terms at any time. The agreement also takes the shape of an irrevocable power of attorney to Brown Brothers & Co. to vote upon the stock; and all increase of shares of stock by stock dividends, until the 1st of December, 1868, is to come under the same agreement. In this respect the agreement seems to differ very little from a mere power of attorney to Brown Brothers & Co. to vote upon the shares, with the addition that the power is irrevocable, and that there are certain privileges reserved to the owners of the stock in regard to the manner of dealing in it, and withdrawing from the arrangement. I am unable to perceive anything in this agreement contrary to public policy or in anywise open to objection; and there is no affidavit produced here on the part of anyone concerned in the arrangement, anyone who is a principal of these agents or trustees complaining of anything wrong in regard to the administration of the trust, or that there is any prejudice by having the stock in the position in which it is placed. Then there is a second agreement set out whereby, as the bill alleges, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company become stockholders in the Pacific Mail Company to a certain amount of stock, and made Brown Brothers & Co. their trustees, under an agreement, running for the same length of time, namely, until Dec. 1, 1868, with an irrevocable power of attorney to Brown Brothers & Co. to vote upon such stock, and a provision that the stock was not to be sold unless it was offered to be sold first to the Pacific Mail Company. For all the substantial purposes of this motion, this agreement is in substance and effect the same as the first one.

The bill then sets out the further development of the Pacific Mail Company on the Atlantic side, and the extension of its operations by a line to China and Japan, consisting of large steam vessels, and the further increase of its capital stock in November, 1866, to $15,000,000, and in January, 1867, to $20,000,000. It also states what is quite apparent, that this increase of stock diminished the proportion which the stock standing in the names of Brown Brothers & Co. bore to the entire stock. It then sets out that the number of shares under the first agreement has by the increase of it through stock dividends increased to 26,666 shares, which number of shares is held by Brown Brothers & Co. in trust under that agreement. It also states that the number of shares held by Brown Brothers & Co. under the second agreement is 26,666. It then sets out the facts connected with a third lot of shares standing in the name of Brown Brothers & Co., to the number of 24,316 shares, of which 24,072 shares were issued at one time to Leonard W. Jerome, and were by him transferred to Allan McLane, trustee, and by him transferred to Brown Brothers & Co. But I do not perceive that any relief is asked in regard to this third lot of shares. The bill then sets out that there is an election for Directors of the Pacific Mail Company, coming on to-day at 12 o'clock; that the four defendants, Hartson, Joslyn, Green and Butterfield have been engaged in soliciting proxies for the purpose of voting on shares of stock at such election, based upon statements such as appear in a circular signed by them, of which a copy is annexed to the bill; and that Mr. Hartson has threatened to have the Directors of the Company changed. It then avers that defendants, Lockwood and Davenport, have associated themselves with the defendants, Hartson, Green, Joslyn and Butterfield, for the purpose of changing the Directors of the Company. It then avers specifically that the charges contained in this publication by Hartson, Green, Joslyn and Butterfield, are unfounded. Those charges relate generally to breaches of trust, and unfaithful administration on the part of the trustees, Brown Brothers & Co.

No averment is made by the defendants in any manner whatever, that these charges are well founded. On the contrary, the allegation in the bill that the charges are unfounded, is virtually admitted by not being denied. No averment is made on the part of the defendants that the trusts have been improperly discharged by the trustees. The bill then sets out that at every election that has taken place since the trusts were reposed in Brown Brothers & Co., the election has always been made by votes other than those cast by Brown Brothers & Co.; in other words, as I understand, that the elections have always been unanimous, and have not been controlled by the votes cast by Brown Brothers & Co. on the shares held by them in trust.

The bill then sets out that Hartson, Joslyn, Green and Charlick, and their associates, have purchased a large number of shares, some 30,000 to 35,000, which shares stood at the close of the books in their names, or in the names of persons believed to be associated with them in this movement, for the purpose of getting control of the Company, and that they have bought, or arranged to control, a large number of proxies, so that without corresponding beneficial interest in the shares they represent, and without any choice by the persons who are really beneficially interested in the shares so held by them, they seek to control the election, and carry on and control the Company. Upon that point an affidavit is produced, signed by Hartson, Green, Joslyn, and Charlick, in which they deny that they have bought proxies, but they do not deny that they have arranged to control them. This affidavit denies nothing in the bill, except the allegation that they do not own the stock, which, at the close of the transfer-books, stood in their names. It is confined to the one simple point of their still owning the stock which stood in their names at that time. The bill then avers that the parties engaged in this transaction will still be in a minority of votes, and that, therefore, they propose to do certain things. No allegation or averment is set up by the defendants by affidavit, that they do not propose to do the things alleged, and those things, as set out in the bill, are the following: (1.) To obtain an *ex parte* injunction from some Court or Judge forbidding Brown Brothers & Co. from voting upon the shares held by them. (2.) To obtain such injunction, upon the pretence that Brown Brothers & Co. have improperly acquired, or are about improperly to make use of, the shares held by them, or upon other inaccurate, ill-founded, or partial statements. (3.) That such pretences will be erroneous, unjust and wholly unfounded. (4.) That the injunction will not be obtained, or if obtained, will not be served until immediately upon such election. (5.) That the effect will be to exclude Brown Brothers & Co. from voting on the 55,332 shares held by them, whereby a minority of stockholders will succeed in choosing a Board of Directors against the wishes of the majority and of the plaintiffs. No one of these averments is denied or controverted. On the contrary, by the making of the affidavit which has been made by four of the defendants upon one point every intendment must be taken most strongly against the parties, as an admission of all the matters stated in the bill, which the affidavit does not controvert, although the statement in the bill of these allegations, and the absence of any denial of them, would be sufficient of itself. The bill then sets out as a ground of apprehension that these things may be done; that Hartson and his associates did substantially the same things, in reference to an election of directors in another Company, quite recently. That is not denied. It then sets out that Hartson is the President of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that he and Green, Meigs, Joslyn, Butterfield, Seward and Dimock are Directors of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and control the same, and hold the great mass of the capital stock thereof. It then avers that the consequences of this meditated transaction will be disastrous to the Company, and to the common interests of all the shareholders. That is not denied. The bill then points out in what manner it will be so disastrous, with considerable detail and particularity. These averments are not denied. These details are then given in the bill of what Hartson, Green, Joslyn and their associates intend to do to the injury of the plaintiffs and of other stockholders; and this averment is not denied. The bill then sets out that Hartson and his associates are a combination of stock operators and stock speculators, who are designing and intending in this way to control a company to whose true prosperity, and to the interests of whose shareholders their other interests are adverse. This averment is not denied. Now, certainly, if there ever was a case for relief of some kind by injunction, this case is one of that kind, to prevent the commission of so great and admitted a wrong, wholly unintended. It is a case in which there would be no adequate remedy at law; because the law, as settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to the jurisdiction in suits in equity of the Courts of the United States, in view of the statute which declares that there shall be no remedy in equity where there is a plain and complete remedy at law, is that the remedy at law must be as efficient to the ends of justice, and its complete and prompt administration, as the remedy in equity. Now, in the present case the election, taking place under these circumstances, which it is thus admitted will be the circumstances of the case, would be perfectly legal, although accomplished in this way by a minority of the votes. There would be no ground, so far as I am able to perceive, for setting aside the election, because an injunction, obtained from a proper Court having jurisdiction, had excluded certain persons from voting.

In this case, no want of time to meet the charges of the bill has been set up; no application to postpone the motion has been made; the parties have been represented by able counsel in a hearing of some six hours, while the allegation in the bill is admitted, that the defendants intend to procure an injunction of the description alleged in the bill, without giving the plaintiffs or Brown Brothers & Co. any opportunity of being heard. As I before remarked, four of the defendants have made an affidavit upon one minor point, and have denied nothing else. They must therefore be held to admit everything that they do not deny. Under these circumstances it certainly would be a reproach to the administration of justice if these foreigners could have their property invaded in this way by measures admitted to be wholly without any ground to support them, without any means of relief. Now, as to the character of the injunction asked for, it is laid down in Judge Redfield's *Work on Railways* that "it has been common to produce a positive effect, through an injunction out of chancery, by means of a prohibitory order, and that a mandatory order is in courts of equity seldom denied, unless the remedy at law is perfectly adequate." And this case presents a case eminently of equity jurisdiction—a case of irreparable injury to the plaintiffs, and a case where no such injury can be produced to the defendants. Indeed, under the averment of the bill that these transactions of the defendants will produce great injury to the interests of all the stockholders, and the admission or absence of denial of such averment, it is clear that there can be no injury to the proper interests of such of the defendants as are existing shareholders in the Pacific Mail Company, by granting an injunction. Whereas it is manifest from the statements of the bill that there is a clear case of probable irreparable injury to the plaintiffs. After a careful examination of the five prayers for injunction in the bill, come to the conclusion that the first, second and third must be substantially granted; but as to the fourth and fifth I do not see any ground for granting an injunction in regard to them. They stand on very different grounds from the first three. As to the first prayer for injunction, I grant it substantially as prayed for, except as to the defendant, Butterfield, who is not a citizen of the State of New-York, and I do not think the Court has any jurisdiction whatever of him under any aspect of this case. Lockwood and Davenport have been served. Hartson and Joslyn are Directors of the Atlantic Mail Company, and process was served upon the Company at its office. Under the statute which requires reasonable previous notice of an application for an injunction to be given to the adverse party, I think, so far as any one of the defendants who is a Director of the Atlantic Mail Company and has not been served is concerned, that he has had reasonable notice by the service on the Company at its office. Hartson, Joslyn, Green and Charlick, however, come in under another aspect of the case. They have made an affidavit in this suit which has been used to oppose this motion, and under the circumstances, I think the cases are concluded from setting up a want of sufficient notice. As to the second prayer for injunction, Mr. Butterfield must be excluded from that, of course, and I cannot grant that as concerns the other shareholders generally of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; and the words "and all other the shareholders of said Pacific Mail Company," which are in the prayer of the bill, must be stricken out from the injunction. I do not think I can enjoin the other shareholders without notice, or that service on the Pacific Mail Company is to be considered, for the purpose of this second prayer, as service to such other shareholders. The third prayer for the injunction, I think, is a proper one as to the defendants served, Butterfield being of course excepted, if he has been served. It is also proper as to Hartson, Joslyn, Green and Charlick, some of whom have been served, and some, I believe, have not been served. But all four of them come in under the previous remarks, because of the affidavit which they have made. As to the defendants, Meigs and Seward, and any others not before mentioned, so far as they are Directors of the Atlantic Mail Company, I think that they have substantially had notice. Thereiore, under the third prayer, all the Directors of the Atlantic Mail Company may be included in the injunction. The fourth and fifth prayers I do not think fall at all within the principles upon which the first, second and third are granted, and without expressing at length my views in regard to them, I decline to grant the injunction prayed for in them. In regard to so much of the second prayer for injunction as seeks to extend the injunction to forbid the defendants from voting as proxies for such stockholders who are not parties and are not themselves enjoined, as have given their proxies to some of the defendants who are enjoined, the *gravamen* of the bill is that the defendants have combined to conduct their intended operations by means of proxies obtained from shareholders, and that averment is not denied. The defendants deny that they have bought proxies, but they do not deny that they have arranged to control such proxies. I think that the Court, having its hand upon Mr. Harston and his associates in these transactions, has a right to restrain them from doing anything in that regard, either individually or as proxies; especially as the bill sets out, and it is admitted that the means by which he is seeking to carry on this scheme, is by procuring proxies. I do not mean to restrain the parties giving the proxies because they are not parties to the suit, but I think that Harison and his associates, no matter in what capacity they act, whether individually or as agents or attorneys, must be restrained by the Court, otherwise the whole injunction might be utterly ineffective. By the allegations of the bill Harison and his associates are engaged in these transactions, which the court decides are improper ones, and they, therefore, ought to be restrained in every capacity. In regard to the petition presented by Wheeler, asking to be made a co-plaintiff in the bill, I think the point is disposed of by the Rules in Equity presented by the Supreme Court. A case like this one was probably foreseen, and is provided for in the 47th and 48th Rules of Practice for the Courts of Equity. The 47th rule provides that: in all cases where it shall appear to the Court that persons, who might otherwise be deemed necessary or proper parties to the suit, cannot be made parties by reason of their being out of the jurisdiction of the said Court, or incapable otherwise of being made parties, or because their joinder would oust the jurisdiction of the Court as to the parties before the Court, the Court may, in their discretion, proceed in the cause without making such persons parties; and in such cases the decree shall be without prejudice to the rights of the absent parties. The 48th rule provides that where the parties on either side are very numerous, and cannot, without manifest inconvenience and oppressive delays in the suit, be all brought before it, the Court, in its discretion, may dispense with making all of them parties, and may proceed in the suit, having sufficient parties before it to represent all the adverse interests of the plaintiffs and the defendants in the suit properly before it; but in such case the decree shall be without prejudice to the rights and claims of all the absent parties. These rules have been acted upon ever since they were adopted, in reference to cases of this kind, particularly in regard to corporations where the stockholders are numerous, and reside in various places. But independently of all that, it is apparent, that in this case to make Wheeler, who is a citizen of the State of New-York, a party plaintiff, would oust the jurisdiction of the Court; and under those circumstances, irrespective of the rules referred to, the rule of equity would be to make the person a party defendant, and not a party plaintiff. That is not at all necessary, in order to give to Wheeler as a stockholder in the Pacific Mail Company the benefit of this suit, that he should be made a co-plaintiff. He may come in and contribute to the expenses of the suit, and avail himself of the benefits of it by being made a defendant. But the 47th and 48th rules dispose of the whole question, and upon the statements made in the bill, it would hardly be a proper exercise of discretion for the Court to refuse to proceed in the case without making Wheeler a party plaintiff, when to make him such would oust the jurisdiction of the Court in regard to the parties before it, and sufficient parties are before it to represent all the adverse interests of the adverse parties who are properly before it. The 48th rule disposes, also, of the objection taken on the part of the defendants, formed on an affidavit put in by them, that there are shareholders in the Pacific Mail Company, who are citizens of the State of New-York, and are not made parties defendant. In regard to the objection raised that an injunction cannot go against parties who have been served with process or notice because some of the defendants have not been served, I do not understand that, according to the usual practice in equity, it is not regular to proceed against the defendants who are served, and are before the Court, so far as an injunction is asked against them and may be proper. An injunction is asked against the three inspectors of election, in the first place, and they have been served. The two corporations have been served. An injunction is also asked against certain individuals, some of whom have been served and some have not. In regard to parties who have not been served, the Court cannot grant an injunction against them unless they are persons holding such a position as, being members of a body of trustees or of a board of directors of a corporation, that they can be considered as a single party for the purpose of restraining them from doing a particular act in which all are concerned. But so far as parties are concerned who are sought to be restrained from doing individual acts in individual matters, the Court has no power to include them in an injunction without previous notice to them. But there is no reason why in this case an injunction may not go against the corporations, or the inspectors of election, or any individuals, who have been served, if the case is otherwise a proper one for an injunction against them. The injunction will be in the following form: You, the said defendants respectively, and your respective associates, factors, proxies, substitutes, officers, directors and agents, are restrained, and formally enjoined as follows, that is to say: First—That you, the said Frederick Billings, Isaac Taylor and Rufus G. Beardsley, inspectors of election, your successors, and all and every other person who may be duly way be appointed or selected to serve as inspectors of Election, to hold any election for Directors of said Pacific Mail Steamship Company, do absolutely desist and restrain, until the further order of the said Court, from holding any election on said 20th day of November, A. D. 1867, or any other day wherein or whereat Brown, Brothers & Co. are enjoined and forbidden, or prevented by the judgment or process of any competent Court from casting, or said or any Inspectors are prevented from receiving the votes of Brown Brothers & Co. upon 26,666 shares of the capital stock of that Company, standing in their names "in trust," being the shares held under the arrangement with Skiddy and others, or upon the 26,666 shares of the stock standing in their names as "Trustees," being the shares held under the agreement between the said Pacific and Atlantic Mail Companies, and from receiving any vote or votes on the part of the said defendants, Harteon, Joslyn, Green, Oliver Charlick, Lockwood and Davenport, or either of them, in person or by proxy, or as the proxy or substitute in any wise of any other person, unless the said Brown Brothers & Co. shall first have had an opportunity to vote upon all the shares held by them, except only the 24,072 shares formerly standing in the name of Allan McLane, Trustee. Secondly—That you, the said defendants, Hartson, Joslyn, Green, Lockwood, Davenport, and you and each of your associates, attorneys, agents, proxies and substitutes, do absolutely desist and refrain from aiding in or appointing any Inspectors of Election, or cooperating or voting, either in person or by proxy, or as proxy or attorney, or substitute, for any other person at the said ensuing election for Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, or any election for Directors of that Company, until the further order of the said Court, upon any shares whatever, unless the said Brown Brothers & Co. shall have had an opportunity, upon injunction of any kind, of voting upon said shares so held by them in trust and as trustees, or otherwise as aforesaid, except only said 24,072 shares, except the defendants, Butterfield, Mason and Cambles. Thirdly—That until the further order of the said Court, you, the said defendants, and each and every of you, your directors, agents, officers, servants and proxies, do absolutely desist and refrain from any proceedings to restrain or prevent the firm of Brown Brothers & Company, or any member of that firm, from voting at the election for Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to be held in the City of New-York on the 20th day of November, 1867, upon those shares of stock standing in the name of that firm on the books of said Company mentioned or referred to in the agreement between Francis Skiddy, Charles A. Davis, Allan McLane, Howard Potter, William Dennistoun, Moses H. Grinnell, Leonard W. Jerome and Elisha Riggs, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1864, or upon those other shares of stock mentioned or referred to in the agreement between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, bearing date the 19th day of October, 1865, or on any of the said shares in either of the said two parcels of stock; and from in any way, manner, or form, directly or indirectly, obstructing, impeding or opposing, the giving or reception of the vote of said firm, or of any member thereof, at such election, on said stock or any part or portion thereof.

For complainants, Mr. O'Conor, Mr. Tilden, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Potter; for defendants, Judge Woodruff, Judge Emott, Mr. Rapallo and Mr. Vanderpoel.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

ACTION FOR CONDEMNATION.

United States vs. Eighty Gallons of Spirits.—This was an action for condemnation. The distillery in which the spirits were found was claimed by Arthur Quinn, Stryker's-alley, near Lawrence-street; and the eighty gallons were seized in May last, in consequence of false entries in the books of the establishment. The books showed that some 5,500 gallons of molasses had been put to mash, while only 500 gallons of spirits had been manufactured. According to the amount of mash there ought to have been 3,500 gallons of whisky made. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the pipe through which the spirits ran from the still to the receiving-cistern had attached to it a ventilating pipe, so called, which went up toward the ceiling, and then turned over in the shape of a goose-neck, without having it passed into the cistern. On the part of the defence it was claimed that the cistern was in a very leaky condition, which accounted for the deficiency, and, on the whole, as testified by Quinn, the distillery was a losing operation. Judge BENEDICT charged the jury in the case yesterday afternoon. He told them that it was not really a criminal case, inasmuch as Quinn could not be imprisoned if the plaintiff obtained a conviction; it ought merely be tried as a civil case, and the rule that defendant should get the benefit of a doubt did not apply in this instance. They were to judge all probabilities, and their verdict must be either for the claimant, the government, or for the State of Illinois, condemning the spirits and property found on the premises. The jury retired, and after three hours absence returned into Court stating they could not agree. His Honor sent them back to their room, and desired them to bring in a sealed verdict to-day.

The following-named persons, who pleaded not guilty, were arraigned: Philip Buck and John Duffy, attempting to remove property under seizure; Thos. Kennedy, using false brands; Michael Farrel, illegal removal of spirits; Michael Bozier, illegal distillery. Cornelius Peer, who pleaded guilty to having sold lottery policies without a license, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were thirty-two cases on the calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday: Petit larceny, 12; violation of Health Law, 8; illegal voting, 1; cruelty to animals, 1; gaming, 1; violation of Quarantine Law, 1; assault and battery, 10. There were no trials of interest. Patrick Healey was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing an overcoat. Wm. Wheelan was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for stealing a calash at Fulton Market. Frederick Peters pleaded guilty to stealing a horse-blanket, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. John Allen was reprimanded severely by the Judge for talking indecently on Broadway to young girls passing. The remainder of the cases were of the every day kind—ordinary charges of assault and battery, and petty larcenies, with the average number of convictions.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Lott.

John P. Ames vs. John E. Rathburn and Echley W. Steam.—This case was concluded yesterday morning. It was an action for $5,000 damages for false imprisonment. In July, 1866, defendants, upon an affidavit, caused to be issued an order for the arrest of plaintiff, under which order plaintiff was arrested and imprisoned. For this arrest the above sum was sought. After hearing evidence, which showed there was a probable cause for arrest, a nonsuit was moved by counsel for defendants, and the case was dismissed.

Babella Lowenstien vs. John McNamee.—This action was brought to recover $2,000 damages, sustained by reason of defendant having wrongfully detained from plaintiff a large quantity of dry goods, valued at $1,500. Defendant is a Sheriff, and seized the goods as the property of plaintiff's husband, a Jew, who had some time before transferred all his effects over to his wife. The jury assessed the value of the property at $600, and damages at $18 33.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Judge Dykeman and Justices Hoyt and Voorhees.

Charles Moune was indicted for not having assisted Police Officer Gildersleeve, on the night of the 7th of July, at the corner of First and Grand streets, E. D. On the evening in question the officer arrested a prisoner named Langdon, and requiring assistance to take him to Bridewell, prisoner was called on as a citizen to come to his aid. Moune replied he would do so the moment Gildersleeve stopped beating the prisoner he had in charge, but not otherwise. The jury found him guilty, and he was fined $10, or in default three days in the County Penitentiary.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

Anne Ackerman vs. F. Waller and John Mosley.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $1,000. It had been on for hearing for the past few days, and came to a temporary termination yesterday. In September, 1865, plaintiff sold to defendants, for $1,000, some house and property owned by her at No. 5 Nassau-street, New-York. The purchase money defendants refused to pay on the ground that it was not to be paid to plaintiff until the sales realized $2,000, which they had not yet come to, and then in consequence of money lent her, the plaintiff was really indebted to the defendants. The jury could not agree, and they were discharged.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

Before Judge Thompson.

Nos. 105, Laird *vs.* Morgan; 107, Plumb *vs.* Rowe; 108, Kenmore *vs.* Allen and another; 109, Adams *vs.* Duff; 114, Kellam *vs.* Wells; 114½, Roth *vs.* Klincks; 8, Little *vs.* Peters; 71, Baker & Montague *vs.* Remington.

$4,000 Worh of Cotton Obtained by an Alleged Fraud.

On Monday last Mr. DESHA SMITH, junior member of the firm of M. F. & D. SMITH, at No. 64 Beaver-street, appeared before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and made a complaint of fraud against N. H. CAMP and JOHN F. LEWIS *alias* David C. Tyne. It appears from the affidavit of the complainant that on the 27th of September these two men called on him, when LEWIS was introduced by CAMP as the owner of seventy-nine bales of cotton then on storage in his (CAMP's) warehouse, Nos. 206 and 208 Frankiin-street. CAMP also stated that his fried wished to obtain a cash advance on the cotton in order to hold it over in hopes of increased value. Mr. SMITH consented to make the advance, and gave LEWIS check for $4,000, having received a series of samples, the sampler of the firm being shown a quantity of cotton in CAMP's warehouse, and CAMP gave Mr. SMITH a warehouse receipt for the cotton, with the understanding that it should stand stored in his name, as well as a policy of insurance thereon.

Matters continued undisturbed until Monday last, when Mr. SMITH ascertained that the cotton was not in CAMP's storehouse, and the following day Mr. BERKMAN, of the firm of BERKMAN & JACKSON, called on the complainant as a messenger from CAMP, with the admission that the man LEWIS never had the 79 bales of cotton, as formerly represented, and that the cotton sampled and advanced upon belonged to Messrs. VOORHEES & GARRISON, of No. 73 William-street.

A warrant was issued by the magistrate for the arrest of CAMP and LEWIS, and they were subsequently taken into custody. Roundsman CROKER, who made the arrest, alleges that the prisoners confessed to him that they had paid DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. $2,500 of the money obtained from Mr. SMITH. It is also alleged that the accused obtained $3,800 from DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. by means of forged drafts. Both the accused were held for trial in default of bail, they having pleaded guilty.

The Case of the Marquis Del Grillo.

Some time ago Dr. OLIVER F. PAPY, of No. 42 West Sixteenth-street, appeared before Justice DODGE, and preferred a complaint against the Marquis JULIAN CAPRANICA DEL GRILLO, husband of Mme. RISSOM, for having insulted his wife. Yesterday the parties appeared before Justice DODGE, when Dr. PAPY submitted a statement that since making the complaint he has made inquiries concerning the Marquis, and from all he has learned of him and his character he has become satisfied that he did not intend to commit any offence nor to insult MARY L. PAPY, as was alledged in the complaint. Mr. PAPY further stated that the whole affair was the result of a misapprehension, and that consequently he did not wish further to prosecute the matter, and therefore asked that the complaint be dismissed.

Upon the filing of this paper and remarks confirmatory of its purport by Mr. DAY, counsel for Marquis DEL GRILLO, and Mr. NUNEZ, counsel for Dr. PAPY, Justice DODGE dismissed the complaint. From conversation that ensued after the dismissal of the complaint, it was understood that a civil suit will be commenced in behalf of the Marquis DEL GRILLO for defamation of character.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR in moderate demand and market steady; sales 1,400 bbls., at $10 for No. 1 Spring. $12 for Red Winter. $13 for White. $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet. CORN dull; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 22. OATS unchanged; sales 4,000 bushels Ohio at 70c. BARLEY steady; sales 18,500 bushels Bay Quinte, at $1 48. 1,200 bushels fair ditto at $1 45, and 2,300 bushels Upiake Canada at $1 43. RYE unchanged; sales 8,000 bushels Canada at $1 44, in bond. PEAS scarce and in demand. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; Flour 65c.; Wheat 15c.; Corn and Barley 13½c., Rye 14c.; Oats 10c to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 80c.; to Albany 60c; to New-York by rail and river 70c. LAKE IMPORTS—60,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—51,500 bushels Wheat, 15,100 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Barley, 3,800 bushels Rye, 4,300 bushels Peas, and 780,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and declined 1c.@4c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 63@$1 87½; No. 2 at $1 73. CORN steady at 94½c.@95c. for No. 2. (Corn firm and advanced 1½c.@2c.; sales at 84¾c.@85c. OATS quiet at $1 20@$1 3. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $19 50@$19 75; new Sweet HAMS, 11c.@11¾c. ENGLISH MEATS quiet; Cumberlands, 9c. GREEN MEATS steady; Hams, 9¾c.; Shoulders, 8¾c. LARD, 12½c.@12¾c. RAW CATTLE more active at $4 25@$4 75 fair to packing and $5@$5 65 for good to shipping. LIVE HOGS firm at $3 25@$3 50 for medium to fair, and $3 60@$3 75 for good to choice smooth. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 84,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR dull; sales 300 bbls. Spring, city ground, at $10; 80 bbls. Western Baker's at $10 50; 50 bbls. White Western at $12. WHEAT inactive and entirely nominal. CORN dull and nominal, asking $1 16 for old No. 2 Western RYE quiet; held at $1 60. BARLEY—Choice Canada sold at $1 40 for 10,000 bushels in three lots. MESS PORK quiet at $22. LARD dull at 13½c. HIGHWINES entirely nominal. OATS—Sales 10,000 bushels at 68c. The market is generally bare of Breadstuffs and Provisions. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels; Flour, 7,400 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000. FREIGHTS nominal; shipments by boat owners only.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Nov. 21.

CATTLE—The total receipts of Cattle this week were 3,000, and three-fourths of these were of very inferior quality. The demand has been fair, especially for the Eastern markets, and prices are ½c.@5c. ₱ lb. higher than they were last week. Almost every drove has changed hands, ranging from 9½c.@9c. ₱ lb. for scalawags, and 9c.@7½c. ₱ lb. for inferior to fair, and 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. for good to choice extra; the outside price was paid for a drove of very fine Ohio steers averaging 1,500 lbs. SHEEP have been in good request at 3c.@5c. ₱ lb., averaging to quality; but to-day very few changed hands; receipts, 6,800 head. HOGS—Receipts, 6,600 head; sales, 4,000 head at 7c. for State; 6¾c.@7½c. for Michigan, and 7c.@7¼c. for Illinois.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 21.

COTTON is in active demand; sales 4,000 bales, the largest of the season; Middling Orleans, 17c.; receipts, 3,071 bales. SUGAR inactive and drooping; sales of Prime at 12½c. MOLASSES quiet; Common to Choice, 68c.@70c. FLOUR dull and drooping; no quotations for lower grades. CORN declined 2c.@10c.; sales of Yellow and White at $1 15@$1 20. OATS 70c. @ 71c. PORK—No sales reported; holders asking $21 75. BACON—Only a retail business doing. Shoulders, 12½c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD dull; Choice Tierces, 13½c. Gold, 137½. Sterling Exchange, 151@152. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ₱ cent, premium.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 21.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON quiet and unchanged; sales, 20 bales Middling at 15c. FLOUR—Sales of Extra at $8@$8 60; Double Extra at $9 75@$10 50; Treble Extra, $11 75@$12. WHEAT better; Prime to Fancy Spring White, $2 30@$2 60; Spring, $1 98. CORN firmer; Mixed, 92c.; Old Mixed and Choice Yellow, 93c.@98c.; White, 93c.@95c. OATS stiffer at 67½c.@68c. BARLEY firm and higher; Choice to Prime Spring, 95c.; Prime Fall, $1 05@$1 07. PROVISIONS dull. LARD more active; Light, 6c.@6¼c.; Heavy, 6½c.@6¾c.; gross. RECEIPTS—1,700 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 21.

TOBACCO scarce; sales 49 hhds.; Trash, $3 25@$4; Light Lugs, $5 2s; Medium Leaf, $14 50; Seelctions, $21 50. SUPERFINE FLOUR, $8. WHEAT quiet at $2 35@$2 50. CORN—Old, shelled in bulk, 95c.@96c. OATS quiet at 65c.@66c.; in sacks. LIVE HOGS easier at $6 50@$6 90 to packers; $7 ₱ 100 lbs. weight. HAMS, 18c. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c., packed. BULK MEATS, 13c.; now held higher. MESS PORK, $20. LARD, 12½c.@12¾c. for tierces. COTTON, 15c.@15¾c. WHISKY in bond, 38c.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; Amber Michigan, $2 57. CORN—No. 1 is unchanged; No. 2 and Michigan declined 1c.; new advanced 3c.@4c.; sales of No. 1 Wabash at 91c.@92c.; No. 2 do. at 84c.@85c.; Michigan at 91c.; new at 88c.@92c. OATS advanced 1c.; No. 1 quoted at 60c.@61c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS, $6 50@$7. LARD FREIGHTS firm at 3½c., by steam, on corn to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—2,700 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR dull and declining. Family, $10 50@$10 75; Extra, $9 75@$10. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, $2 45; Spring, $2 10. OATS dull. CORN in fair demand at 75c.@78c. for new on the ear. BARLEY dull. RYE active. LARD dull and nominal at 12½c.; no sales. WHISKY unchanged. HOGS dull and unchanged; receipts 600 head. LARD—New, 13c.; Old, 11½c. MESS PORK dull and nominal at $19 50@$20. BACON unchanged. Gold 136¾. Money close.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $9@$9 50; Country Double Extras, $8 50@$9 25; Extra, $8@$8 45. WHEAT dull at $1 62@$1 63½ for No. 1, and $1 47@$1 50 for No. 2. OATS dull at 56c. for No. 2. CORN firm at $1 02 for No. 2. FREIGHTS declined; to Buffalo, 8½c.; to Oswego, 15c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 600 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1 Winter Red, 1 dollar 70 cents. OATS 63. CORN lower and in fair demand; Old No. 1 shelled 85c.; New 95c. OATS dull and declined 1c.; State 66c. RYE firm but unchanged. BARLEY firm but unchanged. PETROLEUM dull and lower; Free 39½@44c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 21.

COTTON dull at